# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7405. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

*BLUNDERING LEGISLATION OF THE LAST DAYS OF CONGRESS.*

WORK ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS SUSPENDED IN CONSEQUENCE — EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM 1826 TO 1874, AND THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR IN FOUR DECADES — IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER—DISCREPANCIES IN COLLECTOR WADSWORTH'S OFFICE, IN CHICAGO.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Another mistake has been found in an appropriation bill, caused by the haste attendant upon the close of the session. An appropriation of $200,000 was made for continuing the improvements upon the Capitol grounds, and as the bill passed the House $50,000 was made available upon the passage of the bill in order that the work might not be delayed during the early Summer. The Senate, however, attempted to improve upon the bill as it passed the House, and made the whole amount, instead of $50,000, available immediately. This unimportant difference went to a Conference Committee, and suspended the engrossing of that part of the paragraph, and, in consequence, the Engrossing Clerk forgot, in the last moment of the session to complete the engrossment, so that the act is found to make nothing available till July 1. Meanwhile, the last year's appropriation is exhausted, and the work upon the grounds will have to be suspended during nearly a month of the best of the season, unless the laborers consent to work and go without their month's pay till after Congress meets and rectifies the mistake of the Engrossing Clerk. The numerous errors of this kind committed last session illustrate the need of concluding all legislation of a session one or two days before the time fixed for adjournment, in order that the clerks may have time to revise and correct their work.

INTERESTING FIGURES FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The Agricultural Department has prepared the following statement showing the value of breadstuffs exported from the United States for the past forty-nine years. The first line shows the aggregate value for the forty-five years prior to 1871:

| Years. | Wheat. | Flour. | All Breadstuffs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1826 to 1870.... | $389,595,612 | $587,291,846 | $1,318,900,499 |
| 1871..... | 45,163,434 | 24,303,184 | 79,403,689 |
| 1872..... | 38,915,060 | 17,955,684 | 84,617,041 |
| 1873..... | 51,452,954 | 19,381,064 | 98,762,891 |
| 1874..... | 101,421,459 | 29,258,094 | 161,225,931 |
| Total, 49 years | $626,527,809 | $677,980,472 | $1,742,908,050 |

The following table shows the average price of wheat and flour during the last four decades:

| Years. | Wheat, Per Bushel. | Flour, Per Barrel. |
|---|---|---|
| 1840..... | $1 04 | $6 06 |
| 1850..... | 1 19 | 5 41 |
| 1860..... | 1 35 | 6 23 |
| 1870..... | 1 35 | 7 22 |

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the ten months of the present fiscal year ending April 30, the value of gold and silver coin imported into the United States was $15,209,770, against $23,222,374 for the corresponding months of last year. The value of gold and silver coin exported during the same ten months of this year was: Gold, $37,071,960; silver, $4,228,900; against gold, $15,705,783; silver, $2,531,235 during the same months of 1874.

BAD BOOK-KEEPING BY A REVENUE COLLECTOR.

Supervisor Tutton, who was charged with the whisky seizures at Chicago, had an interview with Secretary Bristow to-day. He says the accounts in Collector Wadsworth's office do not harmonize, the amount of stamps sold, the receipts for highwines, and the quantity of highwines shipped differing very materially. He related an instance where one entire day's work of a large rectifying establishment is shown, according to the stamps sold, to have consisted of five-gallon packages, while the truth is that each package to which stamps covering five gallons were affixed contained eighty-four gallons, thus defrauding the revenue of the tax on seventy-nine gallons in each package of that day's work.

SENATOR MORTON'S MOVEMENTS.

Senator Morton left to-night for Long Branch, where he will spend three or four days. His health is better at this time than during any period since he was afflicted with paralysis.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE MINERAL DISPLAY AT THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The collection to illustrate the mineral resources of the United States at the Centennial Exhibition on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution having been intrusted to Hon. H. P. Blake, of Connecticut, the work has already been partly organized, and is progressing rapidly. At each of the great international exhibitions abroad the respective Governments caused liberal and methodical displays of mining industry and its products to be made co-ordinately with agriculture and its products. These displays were not only of great direct service to the countries producing them, but advanced the knowledge of geology, mineralogy, mining, and metallurgy. Such a collection as is now proposed, formed and arranged with skill and discrimination, is considered important for the purpose of presenting a general view of the extent and variety of these productions at the Exhibition, and will constitute a portion of the National Museum, where it will be permanently arranged after the Exhibition.

AN IMPERTINENT LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

A bank at Mechanicsburg, Penn., which recently sent a remittance to the Treasury, and which received notice that it was $285 short, has written the following letter to Treasurer Spinner:

"While you are looking up those $40,000, you might keep one eye on our $285. It seems your department has more accusers now."

The following is the reply of Gen. Spinner to the Cashier of the Pennsylvania bank:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1875.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your amiable letter of the 8th inst. I confess that I am unable to see the connection suggested in your letter between the short of $285 in your remittance of Nov. 18, 1874, and the late loss of about $47,000.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed,) F. E. SPINNER,
United States Treasurer.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,451,537; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,680,000; coin, $84,220,731; including $19,920,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $370,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $298,085, and the Customs receipts $387,445. The Customs receipts for five days, ending June 5, 1875, were as follows: Boston, $246,309; Philadelphia, $118,169; Baltimore, $05,961; New-Orleans, $8,490; San Francisco, $190,928; New-York for the week ending the 5th inst., $1,508,900.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH TURKEY.

The President has proclaimed the treaty for the extradition of criminals (fugitives from justice) between the United States and the Ottoman Empire. The treaty does not apply to any crime or offense of a political character, and neither of the contracting parties is bound to deliver up its own citizens.

SUSPENSION OF A DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Levy Hubbell, United States District Attorney at Milwaukee, has been suspended. No successor is yet appointed.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Joseph D. Webster has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Chicago, and John T. Powell Internal Revenue Gauger for the First District of Illinois. The President has signed the commissions of William N. Hughes to be Postmaster at Columbia, Tenn., and William P. Wolf to be Postmaster at Wilmington, Ohio. He has also appointed William Henry Hendrick to be Consular Clerk of the United States.

NAVY ORDERS.

Assistant Paymaster S. C. Burnside has been ordered to duty on board the Tennessee as assistant to Paymaster J. A. Smith. Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., has been ordered to the coast survey steamer Gedney. Capt. George M. Ransom has been detached from the command at New-York and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schmitt and Lieut. Louis Kingsley have been detached from the Colorado and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service. Lieuts. Willis Swift and Edward Woodman, Master G. F. W. Holman, and Ensign T. G. C. Salter have been detached from the Colorado and placed on waiting orders. Master J. W. Danenhower has been detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to special duty with Commodore Parker, at Annapolis, Md. Chief Engineer William L. Stamm has been detached from the Tennessee, and placed on waiting orders. Cadet Engineers B. H. Warren, Stacey Potts, W. C. Eaton, and A. B. Canager have been detached from the Colorado, and ordered to an examination for promotion.

### *THE INDIANS.*

WHAT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS UNDERSTAND WAS THE RESULT OF THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The officials of the Interior Department do not consider that the late visit of the Indians to Washington was a failure. On the contrary they claim that many important points were gained by the interviews held with them. One matter which they were anxious to have the Indians understand was that the Government is not bound by any treaty heretofore made to feed them any longer. Hence, all that they will hereafter receive will be a mere gratuity on the part of the Government. This was impressed upon the Indians at every interview, and the department feels satisfied that they now thoroughly understand this fact. In relation to the Black Hills, the department had no thought of effecting a treaty with them here, knowing that they had no power to do so. The object was to discuss the subject with them, and prepare them for some arrangement after a return of the expedition which has been sent out to determine whether there is gold there or not. This object was partially accomplished, and would have been completely so had there been no interference by outside parties. The nine Cheyennes, who are the most interested in the Black Hills, were fully impressed with the fact that they must yield to the pressure of the whites if gold is found to exist there, and will do so although they regard the Black Hills as a Mecca, and hold them in great reverence, stopping there always on their journeys to and from their hunting grounds beyond. They showed much earnestness, and declared that the Black Hills would be much more valuable to them without gold than with it. As to the relinquishment of the hunting grounds of Nebraska, the department has hopes that that will yet be accomplished, although there are fears that outsiders here influenced the Indians to such a degree that they may refuse to negotiate in the hope of getting more from Congress next Winter. None of the Commissioners asked for have been appointed or decided upon yet.

REPORTED RAIDS OF THE APACHES DENIED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Commissioner Smith states that the report that Cochise's band of Apaches is raiding outside of their reservation in Sonora, New-Mexico, is incorrect. The bureau has advices that they are faithfully observing the treaty made with Gen. Howard at the time of his visit three years ago.

THE SIOUX DELEGATION HOMEWARD BOUND.

OMAHA, June 9.—Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and party of Sioux passed through here this morning, westward bound.

### *CHINA AND JAPAN.*

THE MARGARY MURDER—THE FORMOSAN TROUBLE, EXTENDING—LARGE EMBEZZLEMENT FROM MERCHANTS AT HONG KONG — ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN CHURCH—JAPANESE FINANCES—DEFALCATIONS IN YOKOHAMA HOUSES BY CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Tokio arrived this evening from Hong Kong, May 15, via Yokohama, May 23. She brings the following intelligence:

CHINA.

The chief topic of interest continues to be the murder of Mr. Margary. There is a strong disposition to fix the principal responsibility upon the Government of Burmah, the King of which is accused of instigating the deed. There is much dissatisfaction shown at the appointment by China of an inferior officer, named Pang, to accompany the British commission of investigation. The selection is regarded as proof of the intention to treat the affair with indifference.

Several English and Russian ships-of-war are about starting on a river voyage of exploration to the interior.

The troubles in Formosa continue between the Chinese and aborigines, and is now extending to the east and north of the island.

An embezzlement of $60,000 from the house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. has been discovered in Hong Kong. A clerk named Chambers has been accused of the crime, and fully committed for trial.

An attack was made May 1 upon the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Kiukiang, in consequence of a quarrel arising from a superstitious belief among the natives that children were maltreated by missionaries.

JAPAN.

The Japanese financial estimates for the first half of the current year show a surplus of some $1,000,000.

Within the last month several additional defalcations have been discovered in leading Yokahama houses, mostly committed by Chinese. The Dutch bank suffered to the extent of $28,000, and Walsh, Hall & Co. $6,000.

A library of 20,000 foreign volumes has just been established in Liedo by the Educational Department.

The general supervision of contributions to the Philadelphia Centennial has been placed in the hands of Okuba Toshimiti, Minister of the Interior.

New and valuable lead mines have just been discovered in the Province of Satsuma.

### *THE BLACK HILLS GEOLOGICAL PARTY.*

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special correspondent telegraphs via Fort Laramie that after nine days' march the Black Hills Geological party arrived last Thursday on the last fork of Beaver Creek, latitude 43° 50', and fixed its first permanent camp. They have as yet found no mineral development, nor have the Indians caused the party any trouble.

### *THE MURDER OF MABEL YOUNG.*

BOSTON, June 9.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mabel Young, after a long investigation, have rendered a verdict stating the evidence points directly to Thomas W. Piper as her murderer.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *SPAIN.*

A GREAT VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, June 9.—The Carlist Committee in this city announce that they have received intelligence of a great victory by Gen. Saballs over King Alfonso's troops at Blanes, a seaport town of Spain, twenty-two miles south of Gerona, after two days' fighting. The Carlists captured the guns and stores of the Alfonsists and took 140 prisoners.

GEN. DE RIVERA TO SUCCEED JOVELLAR AS MINISTER OF WAR.

MADRID, June 9.—Gen. Jovellar has gone to Valencia to assume command of the Army of the Centre.

Lieut. Gen. Primo de Rivera will succeed Gen. Jovellar as Minister of War.

THE REPORTED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT—FRENCH TOLERANCE OF CARLISTS COMPLAINED OF AGAIN.

LONDON, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, alluding to the rumors of a Republican movement in Madrid, says those who are watching the course of affairs in Spain are satisfied that the Alfonsist Government is apprehensive. They assert that the Spanish Ambassador at Paris has renewed his complaints relative to the tolerance of Carlism on the frontier, and has warmly protested against the ostensible charity fêtes, the real object of which is to raise money in Paris for the Carlists. It is supposed that France will pay less attention to these complaints than formerly, as Germany at present takes slight interest in the cause of King Alfonso, whose Government is too weak to pursue a course agreeable to Germany. A competent authority—an attaché of the Spanish Embassy in Paris—officially reports that the Carlists muster 45,000 good soldiers, besides an equal number of second rates, and will continue to be victorious so long as the war is conducted as at present. A dispatch from Vienna says the Princess Windischgratz has sent 300,000 florins to Don Carlos.

PREPARATIONS TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 10—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* says that arrangements have been made between the Carlists and Alfonsists for the exchange of 1,000 prisoners to-day at Viana.

ANOTHER CARLIST SUCCESS CLAIMED.

PARIS, June 9.—French Ultramontane journals publish a telegram from Carlist sources announcing that Gen. Gamundi has captured Carinera, and taken 800 prisoners.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 9.—The steam-ship Canara, with the Sultan of Zanzibar and suite on board, arrived at Gravesend to-day. The Sultan landed at Westminister this afternoon, and was received by a guard of honor. He will remain in England a month or more. The expenses of his visit are defrayed by the British Government.

REVIVAL MOVEMENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 9.—It is estimated that 80,000 people have attended the meetings of Mr. Moody in Bow Hall during the past three days. In the same time 3,000 persons have visited the "inquiry rooms."

Mr. Spurgeon will open a series of meetings in Camberwell to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN.

LONDON, June 10.—The United States steamer Franklin has arrived at Cuxhaven.

### *GERMANY.*

THE SCHURZ BANQUET IN BERLIN.

LONDON, June 10—6 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs an account of the banquet in honor of Carl Schurz. He says the cordial replies made by Herren Bennigsen, Kapp, and Dernburg to the speech in which Mr. Schurz endeavored to strengthen the ties of Germany and the United States invest the occasion with considerable political importance.

### *RUSSIA AND GREECE.*

RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO GREEK PORTS.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Daily Times* reports that several Russian men-of-war at Odessa have been ordered to proceed to Greece, and three others are expected at Greek ports from the Baltic.

### *FRANCE.*

VIOLENT STORM AT PARIS—DAMAGE IN THE CITY, 11,000,000 FRANCS.

PARIS, June 9.—A violent storm passed over the city to-day. Much window glass was broken and thousands of chimneys blown over.

There were many accidents, and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrenees comes a report that a house was prostrated and eleven persons were killed. The damage done in Paris alone is estimated at 11,000,000 francs.

### *CUBA.*

THE CURTIS-CORTEREAL DUEL—THE POLICE WATCHING DR. CURTIS.

HAVANA, June 7.—Dr. Curtis, who was wounded in the duel with Cortereal, was this morning removed to the residence of an American. His wound is progressing favorably. The Police continue to keep him under surveillance.

MOVEMENTS OF VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, June 7.—Captain General Valmaseda is expected to arrive in the city to-day from the interior.

The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York June 1, arrived here this morning.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.

HAVANA, June 8.—The *Gaceta* publishes a circular from the Intendente containing stringent regulations to prevent frauds on the Customs revenue, especially on exports. Spanish Consuls abroad are instructed to forward statements of the cargoes of vessels arriving from Cuba, that the same may be compared with the manifests as declared in the Cuban Custom-houses. The Government proposes to check the evasion of payment of export duties by introducing a drawback system, similar to that in the Customs service of the United States. The certificate of a Spanish Consul will be necessary to prove the legality of a manifest.

### *MEXICO.*

REFUSAL OF CONGRESS TO TRY THE PRESIDENT — MONUMENT TO JUAREZ — CONFLAGRATION—EARTHQUAKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30—via HAVANA, June 8.—The articles of impeachment brought by Gen. Riva Palacio against the President of the Republic, specify the violation of several clauses of the Constitution. Congress, on the 19th inst., refused to try the charges by a vote of 123 to 10.

The foundations have been laid for a monument to the memory of the late President Juarez.

A conflagration in Minatitlan has destroyed thirty buildings. Many families are homeless. The total loss is estimated at $400,000.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt in Zalisco.

### *THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.*

REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE PROBATE AND SUPERIOR COURTS—PREPARING TO MAKE VOTERS OF CONVICTS—ELECTION OF JUDGES.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—The House to-day defeated the proposed Constitutional amendment extending the term of the Judges of the Probate and of the Superior Courts to not exceeding six years. The chief objection was to the Judges of the Probate Court, the present term of one year giving a chance for rotation. A discussion took place on the amendment prohibiting towns to bond in aid of railroads, but the vote will not be taken till to-morrow.

In the Senate the amendment providing for Fall biennial elections of State officers and Senators, and January sessions of the Legislature, was adopted without opposition, in concurrence with the previous action of the House, so that it will now go to the people.

The Senate also concurred in adopting the amendment giving two-thirds of the General Assembly power to restore forfeited rights to an elector who has lost them by criminal conviction.

The Democrats of the Legislature to-night nominated Moses Culver, of Middletown, for the vacant Judgeship of the Superior Court. The other prominent candidates were Elisha Johnson, Hartford; W. F. Wilcox, Chester; James A. Hovey, Norwich, and Levi Warren, Norwalk. After the seventh ballot all those gentlemen withdrew, and Mr. Culver was nominated by acclamation.

### *THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GOVERNORSHIP.*

ELECTION OF PERSON CHENEY, REPUBLICAN, BY THE LEGISLATURE—CAUCUSES FOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—Both Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention for the election of a Governor to-day. A formal announcement of the vote at the March election was made, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes cast | 79,205 |
| Necessary to a choice | 39,603 |
| Person C. Cheney received | 39,292 |
| Hiram R. Roberts received | 39,121 |
| Nathaniel White received | 773 |
| Scattering | 19 |

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 379 |
| Necessary to a choice | 190 |
| Hiram R. Roberts received | 186 |
| Person C. Cheney received | 193 |

Mr. Cheney was then declared to be elected, and the joint convention rose.

The usual committees were appointed to notify Mr. Cheney of his election.

Charles H. Powers, (Rep.,) of Jaffrey, was elected Railroad Commissioner this afternoon by a vote of 180 out of a total of 351, his opponent, Adam S. Pierce, (Dem.,) receiving 171. No other business of importance was transacted by the Legislature. At 12:45 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

Gov. Cheney will be inaugurated to-morrow at noon, and will deliver his message.

Caucuses were held by both parties this evening to nominate candidates for State officers, the elections for which come off to-morrow. For Secretary of State the Republicans nominated B. F. Prescott, of Epping, and the Democrats William Butterfield, of Concord. For State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene, was nominated by the Republicans, and Josiah G. Dearborn, of Weare, by the Democrats.

### *THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.*

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS IN BALTIMORE —A POLICY OF NO COMPROMISE SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT GARRETT — A RESOLUTION TO SUSTAIN HIM CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BALTIMORE, June 9.—A largely-attended meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Directors was held to-day, at which the crisis in the railroad war was fully considered. In view of the unfavorable statements that have been circulated in Philadelphia and New-York concerning the status of the company, a long paper upon the subject was submitted by President Garrett and read to the meeting. After it had been received it was resolved that the document and the action of the Directors upon it should not be made public for a day or two, but your correspondent has obtained from the highest sources information which is of interest in this connection. In his report, Mr. Garrett explained and defended at length his policy in the administration of the affairs of the road. He aimed principally to set at rest the unfavorable rumors which have been circulated in regard to its present position. It is understood that he claimed that the railroad war was not damaging the company, and that, although now, as always, he was prepared to enter upon any amicable arrangement, he would concede nothing that would interfere with the absolute independence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The report was certainly in no way directed toward furthering a compromise upon any other basis, and it can be authoritatively stated that, after hearing it, the Directors unanimously resolved to receive it and to continue to support Mr. Garrett.

### *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 10—1 A. M.—The barometer continues falling in the North-west, with warm south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather, stationary pressure and temperature; south-easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail on the lakes; falling or stationary barometer, south-east winds, warmer, clear weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Stationary pressure, cool, north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the Eastern and Middle States, with rain on the coast. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Memphis, and fallen at Omaha, St. Paul, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

*For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain on the immediate coast.*

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, and generally clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lakes, falling barometer, warm south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain.

For the lower lakes and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The Upper Ohio will probably rise somewhat, and the other rivers remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 75° | 60° | 3:30 P. M. | 86° | 62° |
| 6 A. M. | 74° | 59° | 6 P. M. | 86° | 57° |
| 9 A. M. | 80° | 68° | 9 P. M. | 77° | 58° |
| 12 M. | 88° | 62° | 12 M. | 73° | 57° |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 59½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 78½°

## THE TURF.

### *THE ASCOT RACES.*

THE SECOND DAY—THE ROYAL HUNT CUP WON BY THURINGIAN PRINCE, THE CORONATION STAKES BY MAUD VICTORIA, THE ASCOT DERBY BY GILBERT, AND THE ASCOT BIENNIAL BY BALFE.

LONDON, June 9.—The racing at Ascot was continued to-day, and included among other interesting contests the Royal Hunt Cup, a handicap for all ages, the Coronation Stakes for three-year-old fillies, the Ascot Derby Stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, and the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes for three-year-olds, open to colts and fillies.

The Royal Hunt Cup was the first event on the programme, and brought out a large field, twenty horses coming to the starting-post. The cup was won by Mr. Joseph Dawson's chestnut colt, Thuringian Prince, who was rated at six to one in the betting before the race. Capt. Stirling's Whitebait was the favorite, four to one being laid against him, but he succeeded only in gaining the second place. Mr. East's Lady Patricia, with ten to one against her, came in third. The race was run under the following conditions:

SUMMARY.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP—(Handicap.)—A piece of plate, value 200 sovereigns, added to a sweep-stake of 10 sovereigns each; the winner of any handicap, value 100 sovereigns, including the winner's own stake, after the declaration of the weights, to carry 7 pounds extra; the new mile; closed with 50 subscribers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Joseph Dawson's ch. c. Thuringian Prince, 4 years, by Thormanby, dam Eastern Princess | 1 |
| Capt. Sterling's b. c. Whitebait, 4 years, by Brown Bread, dam Laura, by Lambton | 2 |
| Mr. East's b. f. Lady Patricia, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Lady Langford | 3 |

The Coronation Stakes was the next race of importance on the programme, and out of the seventeen subscribers with which it closed, six appeared as starters. Mr. Cartwright's Maud Victoria came in a winner, with Lady of Urrard second and Regalade, who was favorite, third. The betting was five to two against Maud Victoria, six to one against Lady of Urrard, and five to four against Regalade.

SUMMARY.

THE CORONATION STAKES.—One hundred sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three year-old fillies, to carry 122 pounds each; the winner of the Oaks, or One Thousand Guineas Stakes to carry 7 pounds; of both 14 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds; the second saved her stake; the old mile:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. f. Maud Victoria, by Marsyas, dam Princess of Wales | 1 |
| Mr. W. L. Crawford's b. f. Lady of Urrard, by Lord Lyon, dam Mayounaise | 2 |
| Mr. Lefevre's ch. f. Regalade, by Trumpeter, dam Regalia | 3 |

The Ascot Derby Stakes proved to be the most exciting event of the day, owing to the defeat of the favorite, Spinaway, the winner of the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, by Count Lagrange's Gilbert. Spinaway, who came in second, was even up in the betting, while Gilbert, the winner, was quoted at six to one. Earl of Dartrey, against whom nine to four was laid, took third place. Five horses started.

SUMMARY.

THE ASCOT DERBY STAKES.—Fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 200 added for three-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 118 pounds, the winner of the Derby, Prince of Wales Stakes, or Grand Prix de Paris to carry 10 pounds; the winner of the Oaks Two Thousand Guineas, Prix du Jockey Club, or Prix de Diane, 5 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds; the second horse received 100 sovereigns and the third 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. The Swinley Course, one mile and a half. Closed with 24 subscribers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Count La Grange's b. c. Gilbert, by Lord Clifden, dam by Toxophilite, 122 pounds | 1 |
| Lord Falmouth's b. f. Spinaway, by Marsyas, dam Queen Bertha, 123 pounds, including 5 pounds extra | 2 |
| Mr. Savile's b. c. Earl of Dartrey, by The Earl, dam Rigolboche, 132 pounds, including 10 pounds extra | 3 |

For the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes, for three-year-olds, (second year,) there were only two starters. Prince Soltykoff's Balfe and Mr. Vyner's Camballo, the Two Thousand Guineas winner. Balfe had the call in the betting, at 6 to 5 in his favor, Camballo being backed at even terms. The race was won by Balfe.

SUMMARY.

The second year of the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added; for three-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds; fillies, 118 pounds; the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; the old mile. Closed with fifty-eight subscribers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Plaudit, dam Bohemia | 1 |
| Mr. H. F. C. Vyner's b. c. Camballo, by Cambuscan, dam Little Lady | 2 |

### *IN CONNECTICUT.*

TROTTING AT CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather, the races at Charter Oak Park to-day were started. There was a good attendance. The postponed race of yesterday was finished to-day in two heats, making nine heats in all.

SUMMARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tom Keeler | 1 | 1 |
| Blanche | 2 | 2 |
| Sea Foam | 5 | 5 |
| Mar Lird | 4 | 3 |
| Jubilee Lambert | 3 | 4 |

Time—2:31½; 2:31½.

The first race to-day was in the 2:31 class; purse $1,500. Four horses started.

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bob Mace's b. m. Nellie Walton | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Carroll's b. g. Dustin Jim | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Harbeck, Jr.'s br. g. Windermere | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:31¼, 2:36, 2:39½.

During this race it rained heavily, making the track heavy, and preventing fast time.

The second race was in the 2:22 class; purse, $1,500. Thomas Jefferson and Sensation started. Vanity Fair and Young Brano were withdrawn. Two heats were trotted, when the track became so heavy that the judges ordered a postponement until to-morrow. The heats were very sharply contested. Neither horse broke, and it was neck and neck during nearly the whole of both heats.

SUMMARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas Jefferson | 2 | 1 |
| Sensation | 1 | 2 |

Time—2:29, 2:28¾.

### *THE JEROME PARK RACES.*

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will be continued to-day if the weather is at all favorable, and the programme gives promise of a fair day's sport. In addition to the four races originally called for there will be a match for $2,500 a side between the noted steeple-chasers, Trouble and Bullet. The sport will begin with the Juvenile Stakes for two-year olds, half a mile. This stake was introduced last year, and was won by Meco. There were thirty-two nominations and fifteen starters. For the stake this year thirty-one high-bred youngsters are engaged, and there will be a large field of starters, as the following eleven stables are announced to send representatives to the post: August Belmont, who has four entries—Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imported Felucca, by Buccaneer; Leatherstocking, by Kentucky, out of imported Fluke, by Warmesly; Clematis, by Kentucky, out of imported Fleur des Champs, by Nowminster; and imported br. f. Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage. R. W. Cameron has the imported b. f. Faverdale, by The Palmer, out of Georgiana, by Touchstone. John M. Harney has Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, by Vandal, and Athlone, also by Pat Malloy, out of Anna Travis, by imported Yorkshire. P. Lorillard has six nominations, but which of them he will start was not known. His entries are Shirley, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter, by imported Sovereign; Bertram, by Leamington, out of Ultrica, by Lexington; Merlin, by imported Eclipse, out of imported Merry Wife, by Beadsman, Merciless, by imported Eclipse, out of imported Barbarity, by Simoom, and a black filly by Leamington out of Felicity, by imported Eclipse. J. R. Garland has Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine, by imported Yorkshire. D. McDaniel & Co. have br. f. Lettie, by Australian, out of Little Miss, by imported Sovereign; gr. f. by Planet, out of Ettie Shippen, by Brockenridge, and a blk. f. by Brown Dick, out of Nubia, by Albion. John F. Chamberlin has Ione by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Florence, by Leamington, and Lorna Doone, by Jack Malone, out of Queen of the West, by Bonnie Scotland. Puryear & Co., have three, viz.: Pastor, by Narragansett, out of Pasta, by Revenue, a ch. c. by Narragansett, out of Juliette, by Censor, and a b. f. by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington. James A. Grinstead has Mettle, by Melbourne, out of Leonas, dam by imported Eclipse, and Knapsack, by War Dance, out of Sue Dougherty, by imported Mickey Free. H. P. McGraw has Dalgarnan, by Blarney stone, out of Lucy Fowler, by Albion, and Bryan, by Blarney Stone, out of Greek Slave, by imported Glencoe. This is a grand lot of youngsters, and although Mr. Lorillard's stable was most fancied by the knowing ones, the race may be considered an open one. It is always a hard matter to select the winner in a two-year-old race, and, as the distance is so short, a poor start may ruin the chances of the best. The second race will be a purse of $700, mile heats, for all ages, in which five are entered, viz.: Soringbok, 5 years, 114 pounds; Spendthrift, aged, 118 pounds; Bigtellow, 4 years, 108 pounds; Rutherford, 4 years, 108 pounds, and Bill Bruce, 3 years, 90 pounds. This race is considered a certainty for Springbok. McDaniel is certainly giving the horse plenty of work, and may overdo the thing. The third race is a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, which has but two entries, Madge and Scratch, and will be a one-sided affair. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year-olds, fillies to carry 105 pounds; maidens allowed 3 pounds. There are seven entries, including Consignee, 107 pounds; Springlet, 102 pounds; Gyptis, 102 pounds; Matador, 107 pounds; Lord Zetland, 107 pounds; Phœbe Mayflower, 102 pounds; Tattoo, 107 pounds. The last race of the day will be the great steeplechase match between A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, by Ulmerston, out of Kate McDonald, and Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner. They are to carry 156 pounds each, and the race will doubtless be close and exciting. The pools at the Jockey Club rooms and the Turf Exchange last night averaged as follows:

JUVENILE STAKES.

| | Club Rooms. | | Turf Exchange. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorillard | $250 | $100 | $300 | $200 |
| Cameron | 85 | 65 | 62 | 32 |
| Belmont | 65 | 60 | 60 | 51 |
| Puryear | 50 | 30 | 43 | 37 |
| McGrath | 50 | 30 | 43 | 40 |
| McDaniel | 50 | 30 | 26 | -- |
| Grinstead | 50 | 10 | | |
| Harney | 35 | 20 | | |
| Chamberlin | 20 | 10 | 100 | 125 |
| Garland | 20 | 10 | | |
| Donahue | 15 | 10 | | |
| Total | $620 | $370 | $490 | $485 |

MILE HEATS.

| | Club Rooms. | | Exchange. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Springbok | $115 | $50 | $50 |
| Spendthrift | | | |
| Bigtellow | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Rutherford | | | |
| Bill Bruce | | | |

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

| | Club Rooms. | Exchange. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Springlet | $45 | $20 | $20 |
| Gyptis | 25 | 7 | 8 |
| Matador | 25 | 8 | 8 |
| Phœbe Mayflower | 10 | 5 | -- |
| Consignee | 10 | -- | 5 |
| Lord Zetland | 10 | -- | -- |
| Tattoo | 5 | -- | -- |
| Field | -- | 10 | 10 |
| Totals | $130 | $50 | $52 |

MATCH STEEPLECHASE.

| | Club Rooms. | Exchange. |
|---|---|---|
| Trouble | $40 | $100 |
| Bullet | 25 | $50 |

### *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

At 8:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the top floor of the four-story brick building, No. 77 Washington street, Hoboken, owned by Henry Lohman, and occupied by Bayer & Kaufman as the publishing office of the Hudson County *Journal*, and by Louis Bierstadter as a pocket-book manufactory. The flames spread rapidly to the third floor, which was empty, and to the second and ground floors, which were occupied as a job printing and publishing office by the *Journal*. At 11 o'clock the firemen had succeeded in getting the flames under control. The loss to the building will amount to $1,000. Bierstadter's loss is estimated at $2,000, and Bayer & Kaufman state their loss to be $3,500, fully insured.

A fire yesterday morning totally destroyed Orange Lake House, a Summer resort six miles west of Newburg, N.

Tilton is a cold, brutal perjurer and adulterer it could have been proven by evidence. Where is such evidence? It was the necessity of this defendant to destroy all who opposed him. Should this not be accomplished the defense would fail, and its counsel know it. The jury had seen Tilton on the witness-stand, and had been impressed with his honesty and decorum. In all this controversy Tilton had never uttered a word against his wife. The speaker would show that Tilton had never forgotten his manhood, and had never wavered in the sincerity of his forgiveness until he was goaded by insults and persecution to bringing his case into court. If he be what the defense say, what becomes of the testimonials that Henry Ward Beecher gave to his uprightness? .

Mr. Beach acknowledged Mr. Beecher's greatness, but he took exception to his alleged purity and sinlessness, and the whole argument of the defense was based on the proposition that Beecher was too good to commit sin. The difficulty has been that those who have surrounded Mr. Beecher have been continually fighting against the magnanimous impulses of his generous nature. The task the speaker had to perform was by no means a welcome one. This controversy is one, said Mr. Beach, that, unless under the stress of the most imperious necessity, should never have been disclosed to the public. All the parties so considered it. When Mrs. Tilton disclosed her wrong-doing to others besides her husband the secret necessarily leaked out. Mr. Evarts wants people to believe that the policy of silence was forced upon Mr. Beecher, but it is pretty evident from the testimony that when Tilton threatened to publish his letter to Bowen, Beecher begged for silence. It is clear, from Beecher's own writings, that after the Morse letter Beecher begged for silence. It is certain that when Beecher sent Mr. Bell to break up the meeting of Deacons he wanted silence. So, also, in the letter in which he asked his nephew Perkins to put his foot upon the hot embers of scandal; and in the "bottom-facts" letter appear efforts to suppress the scandal; and in the letter which he sent to Mrs. Tilton by the hands of her husband he again asks for concealment; and what was the tripartite covenant but a device for concealment? And in another of his letters he uses the expression, "If the papers will hold off for a month we will outride the gale;" and when he offered to resign, that was another device for concealment, and when he spoke of stopping a ruinous defense of "himself" he contemplated concealment. Mr. Evarts, in reading that letter, omitted the words "of me." Then there is the letter in which he speaks of "stultifying all the devices by which we saved ourselves;" but the most striking instance is his refusal to answer Mrs. Bradshaw's letter. When, after that, he says "the policy of silence ought to have succeeded," he makes a confession that he was a party to it.

Before proceeding with his argument, Mr. Beach said he would answer some of the propositions of the defense. In asking the jury to presume Beecher to be innocent and give him the benefit of a doubt, Judge Porter misapplied a principle more appropriate to a criminal case than a civil one. Mr. Beecher is no more entitled to a presumption of innocence than he would be in a suit on a contract. The letter of Jan. 9, 1867, was made by Judge Porter the subject of the most severe denunciation of Tilton, for "having published his wife's infirmities to the world," whereas that portion of it was left out by Tilton, as Judge Porter must have known. Judge Porter's vindictiveness was such that he stopped at nothing to defame his adversary. Vituperation of this kind, based on misstatements, did not become such men as the counsel for the defense. Mr. Beach said he would show instance after instance when, during the past thirteen days, the facts had been wantonly disregarded. Judge Porter thought it extraordinary that the scene of the crime should be laid in the house of the defendant, and said that it was adroit that the dates should be fixed as the 10th and 17th of October, because no alibi could be proved. Those were the dates and places furnished by Mrs. Tilton and Beecher. All of Tilton's vagaries and rudeness, said the speaker, if they be true, have no place here—they give Henry Ward Beecher no right to intrude into Tilton's home. Tilton's brutality may have cooled Mrs. Tilton's affection, but it gave Henry Ward Beecher no warrant to take advantage of that circumstance. It may have been a temptation to Henry Ward Beecher to assault Mrs. Tilton's purity, but it was no justification of the act. Grant everything that has been alleged against Tilton, does it overthrow Beecher's confessions? asked Mr. Beach. Does it explain the letters over which Mr. Evarts passed so delicately and lightly? If Tilton be a brutal libertine, is that any reason that Beecher should go unscathed of law and justice? [Applause.]

It being 1:03, the court took a recess until 2:05. At 2:12 Mr. Beach resumed his argument. The speaker began with a contradiction of the proposition of the defense that Tilton had garbled the letters he used. After citing as a specimen the *Griffith Gaunt* letter, he said that no comment could add to the dishonorableness of such misrepresentations as Judge Porter's. Judge Porter accused Tilton of using that letter as evidence against his wife. Mr. Beach showed that the use made of it was to defend Mrs. Tilton's character for purity. He ridiculed Judge Porter's attempt to enlist the sympathy of the jury by asserting that the outside popular verdict was against his client—that Tilton controlled the entire press of the country. After paying a warm tribute to the intelligence of the press, he said he would have been ashamed to have alluded to such an argument had it not been forced upon him. Where are all the pious and prominent men of society who "have gathered about Mr. Beecher?" Where is Dr. Storrs, Dr. Duryea, Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Budington, Dr. Talmage, and others? "I have not seen," Mr. Beach said, with a grand burst, "any of these Christian Pastors taking Beecher by the hand of fellowship. I have seen Plymouth Church [contemptuously] in all its glory; [applause] I have seen the zealots and sycophants of this defendant gathering about him, but I have not seen any of the great and good men spoken of by the defendant's counsel. I would be willing to leave my case to the verdict of these men, or of the press." But these were not subjects proper for discussion in this place. These noxious and improper influences had no right here. If the speaker alluded to them it was not for the purpose of imitating any such unworthy appeal, but to warn the jury against giving way to them. He wanted no sympathy of that kind. It would be the happiest event in the history of this case to Theodore Tilton and his counsel, could they be assured that his wife still loves him with her early devotion. Where, he asked, has Theodore Tilton ever faltered in his fidelity to his wife, in his purpose of keeping this stain from his family? There was not a single act of his in evidence that justified Mrs. Tilton in leaving her home.

Judge Porter had remarked upon the gray hairs incident as a most striking instance of deliberate perjury. Suppose Tilton *was* mistaken. He was said to be such a rhetorician that when he began to write and talk he never knew when to stop, like a great many other people the speaker knew. [Laughter.] Mr. Beach was astonished that Judge Porter and Mr. Evarts should have made so much of such a thing as that. The idea of Tilton swearing on the Bible to such an abominable lie as that! [Laughter.] The truth was that Tilton had no gray hairs at that time, but his wife, who was two years older than he, had. Tilton, in his letter, was referring to her gray hairs. The letter says nothing about himself. Judge Porter had said, with much denunciation, that Mrs. Tilton had learned the expression, "true inwardness," from Tilton, and argued that it was impossible that Beecher should have used such a phrase. Mr. Beach quoted the very expression, and italicized, from one of Beecher's letters. Mrs. Tilton had not used it at all. Mr. Beach transferred all Judge Porter's vituperation to Mr. Beecher. [Laughter.] Mr. Beach thought that John Milton and John K. Porter had said that "truth needs no policy." What, then, was the necessity of these misrepresentations? Again, Porter had said that Tilton acknowledged that the true story was not intended for the public, but was laid away as a weapon with which to strike the pocket of Beecher. A satisfactory answer is that it was published. The next accusation is that, in the Bacon letter, Tilton failed to give that part of the letter of contrition that is most favorable to Mr. Beecher. This was a serious accusation, and the other side must have regarded it, and others like it, as important toward impeaching the varacity of Tilton, or they would not have given so much time and argument to them. Dr. Bacon had impugned the honor and manliness of Tilton—had represented him as a knave and a dog, who was subsisting on the magnanimity of Beecher. The Bowen letter was intended merely as an answer to Dr. Bowen's attack. There is no imputation or suggestion in it against Beecher or Mrs. Tilton. On the contrary, it defends both. Was Tilton to be still? With all his conceded greatness of genius, he could not have held his head above the pavement in this community, had he rested tamely under such an imputation. The letter of contrition was Tilton's best defense. The omitted part was read to show that it was the worst part against Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beach appealed to the jury to say if the quotation was not used with the most magnanimous intentions toward Mr. Beecher, and in pursuance of the policy of silence. Counsel for the defense represent Mrs. Moulton in one place as loathing Mr. Tilton, and in another as becoming a conspiratress and a perjuress in his interest. Mr. Beach read from Mrs. Moulton's evidence to show that the alleged loathing was untrue. Mr. Evarts excepted to Mr. Beach's quotations, and the speaker lengthened it at Mr. Evarts' request, without damaging his point. Mr. Fullerton here called Mr. Beach's attention to the fact that it was 4 o'clock, but Mr. Beach asked permission to finish his point, and read from another portion of Mrs. Moulton's testimony to show that there was nothing in it to justify Judge Porter's other assertion. At 4:05 the court adjourned until this morning. As Mr. Beach passed out of the court-room the crowd in the corridor gave him a cheer. He recognized the compliment by lifting his hat.

### *THE VERBATIM REPORT.*

The jury were called at 11:10 o'clock, after which Judge Neilson said:

Gentlemen will observe perfect quiet. No doubt we shall be obliged to-morrow morning to lessen the number of persons in attendance, and the gentlemen in the gallery will find it quite necessary to be quiet; otherwise the gallery will be closed to-morrow morning. It is very desirable that citizens should hear the discussion of this case as heretofore, and it is therefore necessary that we have perfect order.

### ARGUMENT OF MR. BEACH.

Ex-Judge Beach, Tilton's senior counsel, then addressed the jury as follows:

May it please your Honor. At last, gentlemen, Theodore Tilton has the opportunity of a vindication in a court of law. It is the first opportunity, environed with difficulties, and beaten upon by a tempest of calumny and reproach unparalleled in severity and in effect. Pursued by the power of a man whom the genius of Samuel Wilkeson has discovered to be the greatest man on all the earth, aided by the organized persecution of a great church, Theodore Tilton was hounded to his ruin. The only judgment ever passed upon his case, the only hearing ever given to it, was before a tribunal selected from Plymouth Church by this defendant, with great care, with great perception, with great regard to the qualities and the relations of these judges, and before them the cause of Theodore Tilton was tried, and he was condemned, and it was imagined that that condemnation would be the permanent acquittal of Henry Ward Beecher. It was supposed that a private tribunal thus constituted of the friends of the accused, instructed and guided throughout all its deliberations by the counsel of the accused—it was supposed that that judgment would be decisive and permanent. But every one said that Theodore Tilton was deprived of a hearing before that Investigating Committee, his evidence shut out, the testimony of important witnesses evaded, those known to have the most material and intimate acquaintance with the merits of that controversy unsummoned, a hasty and a snap judgment pronounced in a case of this character, and between men like Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton. It is not wonderful that public judgment was unsatisfied, it was not surprising that the public clamor demanded a more thorough and complete investigation of this most unfortunate transaction, and the result has been, gentlemen, this trial. And the question—in my judgment the great and important question upon this trial, is whether the system of influence and denunciation and clamor which for a year has invested this case is to intrude itself with success upon the deliberations of a court and of a jury. The question is whether here, in this that is called the temple of justice, in the presence of that pure spirit of right and equity which is supposed to prevail in this presence—the question is whether here the organized power of Plymouth Church, aided by the ingenuity and the eloquence of counsel, is to overcome that sense of fair play and equity which is the spirit of our administration and the law. If this case is to be won, gentlemen, by bold assertion and clamorous appeal, and by confident and insulting prediction, I will yield the palm to my learned adversaries. If the judgments of this jury are to be controlled by a system of invective and vituperation, by a repetition of scandalous and dishonoring epithets, repeated until they have palled the ear and surfeited the taste, I have no hope nor care to influence your deliberations. I suppose that I speak to men properly estimating the prerogatives and responsibilities of their position. Believe me, gentlemen, this hour of judgment is a great and responsible hour. To-day you hold in your control, as my learned friends upon the other side say, the destinies of the greatest preacher in all the world. To-day you hold in your hands the destiny and the reputation of this plaintiff, and more than that, you hold in your hands the power of vindicating the witnesses produced upon this witness stand, or consigning them to imperishable dishonor and infamy. It is a great power, and whence do you derive it? Not by any natural right of judgment. What enables you to say to Theodore Tilton, to Francis Moulton, to Mrs. Moulton, "You are perjurers?—to the two first, You are adulterers and infamous, you have no place in a court of justice, although no man in this broad community has impeached your character for integrity and veracity? Although you stand among the most reputable and honored of this community, yet by our verdict you shall be scouted from this court-room, branded with our judgment of infamy?" A fearful responsibility attaches to such a power. The law has selected you as twelve honest and lawful men to decide the great questions involved in this controversy, and to you is committed this case freighted with these immense and permanent interests.

### A SIGNIFICANT ADDRESS TO THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY.

You have been appealed to, Mr. Foreman, personally, by my friend Mr. Porter. He has assumed to know the sentiments of this jury box; he has assumed to say that he knows what the verdict of this jury will be. I know he has facilities for obtaining that information, facilities which are denied to this plaintiff. I know the influences which have surrounded this trial. I have seen these ominous and noisome shapes hovering about the outskirts of this investigation. I know the power and the influence of the organization which has surrounded this defendant during this trial. My friend, Mr. Evarts, wished for the hundred eyes of Argus. He has them, and more, too; and the hundred arms of Briareus; he has them, and has had them, and more, too; and there is no need for his wishing for the gold of Midas; he has had that, too dispensed with great liberality—with unbounded generosity, and always placed where it will have the best effect. But it seems to me a most astonishing assumption of prophetic power upon the part of my learned friend, when in a court of justice, before gentlemen sworn to be impartial and true, a distinguished counselor, before the plaintiff is heard, should assume to say, "Gentlemen, I know what your verdict will be." [Indicating the foreman] Sir, you occupied that stand. You avowed that you had formed opinions favorable to the defendant in this case, but you said in the presence of that God whom you worship and revere, that you could nevertheless decide this case impartially upon the evidence. Are you to prejudge it? Is there any counsel in this case who can appeal to you personally and say he knows what the verdict of this jury will be? Aye! that it will be an acquittal of Mr. Beecher without leaving your seats. By what authority does the gentleman speak? If I am addressing gentlemen of that character—gentlemen whose judgment will be carried by epithet and calumny and abuse, unsupported by evidence; if the eloquence and oratory of counsel can move the conclusions of this jury, I have no hope of success before you.

### HE WANTS NO UNTRUTHFUL VERDICT AGAINST BEECHER.

I am not an orator, as Brutus is; I have no calumnies to utter; I have no epithets to apply; I have a plain, simple, logical argument to present to you upon the truth of this case. If there be not evidence enough, if there be not proven facts enough under the ordinary administration of the rules of evidence, abiding by those lessons of wisdom, of truth, come to us from the past; if there be not enough to satisfy the minds and the consciences of twelve impartial and unprejudiced men, I want no verdict in this case. I want no untruthful judgment against Henry Ward Beecher. I ask for no surrender of the consciences and the pure and intelligent judgment of this jury; but if I bring to them those proofs, approved by the law, justified by the history of the court—those evidences which the law pronounces as sufficient to convict even of guilt in the presence of all the charitable presumptions of the law, then in the name of the law and its justice I demand a verdict. And, gentlemen, I have a right to demand it. I have a right to ask you, before Mr. Tilton shall be disbelieved, before Moulton shall be discredited, before Mrs. Moulton shall be defamed by your verdict, before the letters of Henry Ward Beecher shall be misconstrued, before the confession of Mrs. Tilton shall be disregarded—accepted and approved as it was by the defendant in this case—before all the prominent and convincing elements of this proof shall be disregarded, I have a right to ask from you a consideration far more elevated and truthful than has yet been given to these evidences.

### THE INVECTIVE AND ABUSE OF DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

I know the wonderful power of my learned friends upon the other side; I have felt its influence; I cannot say that I am even yet relieved of all the firm convictions impressed upon my mind in regard to this case—that I am yet relieved from the power of their ingenuity and oratory. Why, gentlemen, in the history of the justice of this country has there ever been such an exhibition as has been presented in this court-room within the last thirteen days? Have you ever heard such a storm of invective and abuse? Have you ever heard a loftier exhibition of the power of oratory than has been given by both my learned friends? Have there ever been, in any cause, efforts so extended, so marvelous? And yet my learned friends say to you the plaintiff never had any proofs. Why, my friend, Mr. Evarts, says to you there is not the slightest evidence in this cause of the guilt of Mr. Beecher. Why, when the plaintiff rested he ought to have been turned out of court; he had no cause; there was no proof; and my learned friends, with all the arts and the powers of oratory, they spend thirteen days to convince you of that, gentlemen. They have given very strong proof of their sincerity; they have given to you very strong evidence of their conception of this case, with a skill and an adroitness unexampled in our courts; they have endeavored to evade the consequences of the evidence; they have resisted it by but one witness, and that is Henry Ward Beecher. The amazing declaration was made by my learned friend, Mr. Porter, that Tilton and Moulton were contradicted by thirty-four witnesses. Why, gentlemen, it is the most astonishing declaration which could have been made in this case, and it can be met by a clear and explicit denial. On the contrary, I hope to demonstrate to you that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, upon any of the material facts in this case, have been contradicted by no single witness except Henry Ward Beecher. Most of the time has been occupied in this case by the examination of immaterial and unimportant collateral questions. It is said that we have occupied your time when you must recollect that all this long investigation of a hundred days has been directed, not to the question of guilt or the innocence of Mr. Beecher, but to unsustained and abusive attack upon the characters of Tilton, Moulton, and the other witnesses upon the part of the plaintiff.

### A WORD ON MR. PORTER'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, I cannot pass to the consideration of this case without a single further remark upon the address of my friend, Mr. Porter. It was a most remarkable effort. For thirty years that gentleman and myself have practiced together in the courts. There is no gentleman, in or out of the profession, for whom I feel a more unfeigned esteem and respect—none in the profession whose qualities as a lawyer I more admire and respect. I have been accustomed to see him in the fore-rank of professional controversy, claiming and maintaining the loftiest honors of our profession, and I am pained and grieved that upon this occasion he has lost that position, and appears here as a subordinate and secondary adversary. In that there is no humiliation, gentlemen. No lawyer of our profession, eminent as even Mr. Porter is, would be disgraced by following the leadership of a gentleman as eminent as Mr. Evarts. It is not that. But the humiliation consists in the ignoble and unworthy service he has undertaken—to abuse, and denounce, and calumniate, and by fierce and furious epithets to drive this plaintiff from the respect of this jury, and from the consideration of this court. Mr. Tilton is said to be theatric—hollow and theatric, I think, was the term—and singularly enough that accusation comes from my friend, Mr. Porter, who has given the most distinguished evidences of the possession of the highest histrionic ability. Why, you remember, gentlemen, with what display of theatrical power, with what violence of gesture, with what intemperance of speech Mr. Tilton was assailed. It began to be somewhat alarming, for when my friend, Mr. Porter, was flourishing his fist so fiercely in the face of Mr. Tilton, and in his sonorous and impressive tones crying out, "Down, down, down to hell, and say I sent thee there," I felt some anxiety for the safety of my client, and I looked around in amazement to see what had become of him. It was very gratifying to me to find him there, sitting composed and unalarmed, rather amused at the grotesqueness of the performance, and wondering really what my friend Porter thought of himself. Well, Sir, are you to determine this case upon such arguments? Is a party in a court of justice, appealing to the impartiality and equity of the law, asking from his fellow-men a legal consideration of his claims and his rights, to be hunted from court by epithets and denunciation? What sort of a case is it, gentlemen, which demands this advocacy, and how happens it that a gentleman capable of the loftiest legal efforts—a gentleman claiming more than a due share, and deservedly, too, of professional renown—instead of a temperate, logical argument upon the evidence, spent five days in a violent assault upon the opposite party and his witnesses? If Henry Ward Beecher is innocent, he needs no such clamorous and foul defense. If Theodore Tilton is a perjurer and an adulterer, a cold and remorseless debauchee, it can be proven from the evidence. Where is it, gentlemen? I shall have occasion to ask you, more particularly, that question, but let your recollection run over this proof. Find, if you can, the evidence which thus impeaches the character of Mr. Tilton, which, in the presence of his demonstration upon the stand and in court, can stand an instant against the open honesty and honor of his character.

### THE NECESSITY OF THE DEFENSE.

But it is the necessity of this defense. Tilton must be destroyed. Moulton must be discredited. Mrs. Moulton must be struck from the ranks of honorable womanhood. Mrs. Bradshaw must be disbelieved. Richards must be calumniated. And all the others who have uttered a syllable of reproach, or a fact against the standing or character of Henry Ward Beecher, must be destroyed; and if this is not accomplished, this defense fails, and my friends know it, and the efforts of both of them, with persistent eloquence—with an ingenuity almost devilish in its conceptions—both of them have striven for thirteen days, not to demonstrate the innocence of Mr. Beecher, but to destroy his accusers, and, from that, demand a verdict from the hands of this jury. Well, there is a singular inconsistency in the modes of argument, and in the conceptions in which my learned friends indulge in regard to this case. Tilton is not only a perjurer, an adulterer, a man of most base and infamous character, the seducer of a young girl intrusted to his honor and care by his wife, but, according to Mr. Porter, he is the cunning, adroit, subtle, conspirator, who has organized this deep-laid and long-prosecuted conspiracy against the pocket and the character of Henry Ward Beecher. And my friend, Mr. Tracy, on the contrary, has a very low opinion of his skill and sagacity and forecast. He denounces him as having a genius for blundering. All admit that he is a man of intellect. My learned friends agree that he is a rhetorician and elocutionist. Henry Ward Beecher praises him for his intellectual powers—rather commends that genius which early in life lifted him to the "loftiest editorial chair in America," as Mr. Beecher says. You have seen him upon the stand. There has been no irritation, no malevolence. There has been no departure from the demeanor which becomes a man of intelligence and honesty.

### TILTON HAS NEVER DEPARTED FROM HIS MANHOOD.

I undertake to say, Sir, that his relation of his life, as it was examined by the searching inquiries of counsel, and the history which he gives to that life, and of this episode in it, attracted your confidence and belief. In the whole history of his acts, with reference to this domestic tragedy, he has never uttered a word of reproach or censure against the woman who betrayed him. To the honor of manhood, to the honest emotions and love of his own nature, he has been true even under the temptations of this occasion, with a fidelity unexampled, with an exercise of Christian magnanimity and forgiveness, which has been ridiculed in this court of justice and before Christian men. He forgave what Henry Ward Beecher swears he believed he thought was the grossest outrage that could be practiced against a husband and a father. If I am not mistaken, I will show you that in all the emergencies and vicissitudes of this strange case, Theodore Tilton has never departed from his manhood, from the sincerity of his forgiveness as toward his wife and Mr. Beecher, that he has adhered to his honor and his plighted word under every circumstance, until goaded and driven by wrongs which could not be endured to the presentation of his case to this court and this jury. And why is that man to be slandered as he has been slandered? Why are all the terms of the vilest vulgarity and abuse in this court of justice heaped upon Theodore Tilton? What has he done? Fabricated a charge, organized a conspiracy, himself sunk into the lowest depths of depravity, hoping to raise himself to position and character by the destruction of Mr. Beecher, subsidizing the honesty of his friends, corrupting the integrity of womanhood, suborning perjury, marshaling the hosts of perjurers into this court of justice with devilish skill and unprincipled purpose. This is Theodore Tilton according to my learned friends. Will you recall the letters that have been read to you by Mr. Beecher? Will you remember his exclamations, "I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generous Theodore has been. Is it possible that we three can be ever again reunited? Theodore will have the hardest part to bear," and through all these letters, until, with the fatuity of guilt, Mr. Beecher reached the position whereby, through his church, he was driven into active hostility—through all the letters and declarations of Henry Ward Beecher—he bore truthful and honorable testimony to the manhood and sincerity of Theodore Tilton.

### SOME EXCEPTIONS TO MR. BEECHER'S CHARACTER.

Moulton—where, in the whole range of friendship, celebrated as it has been by the noblest philosophers and poets, can you find anything equal to the tributes which Henry Ward Beecher has paid to Moulton? I shall ask your attention to that by and by particularly, but in passing I ask you to consider these testimonials originating from Henry Ward Beecher in favor of the men and the women whom his counsel have so bitterly and so loudly denounced. Ah, gentlemen, there is a difficulty in this case. It is just the difficulty which originated, in the first place, the charge of black-mail. I agree that Henry Ward Beecher is a great man, great in intellect and great in many noble and distinguished qualities. I shall not attempt at all to reduce the estimate formed of him by his counsel, by this jury, and by the world, except that when my learned friends lift him to that degree of perfection that he is purely good and sinless, I take exception to the statement, and I shall attempt to show you, in the course of the argument I have the honor to present to you, that there are some exceptions to be taken to the character of Mr. Beecher. However great and good he may be, he is not yet sinless and perfect, and the whole argument of our learned friends is based upon that proposition, and that proposition alone. He is too elevated and good, his life too pure and stainless, the law of his nature too pious and worthy to permit the imputation of guilt and offense. But this man, so great, so good, has borne invariable testimony to the integrity and fidelity of the persons assailed in this court by these counsel, and the difficulty, as I say, has been that Henry Ward Beecher, surrounded by the influences which enveloped him, governed by the interests which control him, not his own, influenced by considerations which spring, not from his own nature and his own consciousness—the difficulty has been that those who are interested in Henry Ward Beecher have been continually fighting against the generous and magnanimous impulses of his nature. Why, you remember that description by Mr. Beecher of the controversy between him and Mr. Tracy and Mr. Shearman upon the question of black-mail—a most amusing, but an illustrative example of the influences which have controlled Mr. Beecher, in the first place in his prosecution of Mr. Tilton before the Examining Committee, and now in his unworthy and insincere defense against this action.

### THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

Gentlemen, you believe me, I hope, when I say that the task I have to perform is a most unwelcome and painful one. It is not pleasant to speak ill of others, especially of a man so eminent and gifted as this defendant. I would gladly escape the necessity of this discussion. The subject of this action is not one agreeable to consider. In my judgment, it is one which, except under the most imperious necessity, should never have been disclosed to the public ear. It belongs to the domain of private social life, and all the parties to this case so considered it, and for years so acted upon it. Tilton and Beecher and Moulton and Mrs. Tilton, Tracy, Woodruff, everybody who by any necessity of circumstances became acquainted with the truth of this scandal, all agree that it should have been preserved within the strictest possible limits of silence and secrecy. You will perceive that when Mrs. Tilton had made communication of this wrong not to her husband alone, but to others, and when, under circumstances which necessarily required the intervention of friends under the seal of confidence, the same communication was made by Mr. Tilton—you will at once perceive that there were sources of discovery and disclosure which could not be controlled by either of the immediate parties to this controversy. The secret necessarily leaked out. But yet all the minds interested agreed upon the policy of silence. Mr. Evarts ventured the declaration yesterday or the day before that Mr. Beecher did not agree to this policy, that it was forced upon him, that he saw no necessity for concealment on his part, that he was only anxious for the interests of the family who had been unconsciously and unintentionally disrupted or disturbed by his influences; that he was ready at any time, except for that consideration, to meet the issue and consequences of this secret. It is pretty evident from the testimony that when in January, 1871, immediately following this memorable month of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton proposed to publish his letter to Bowen, it is pretty certain from the testimony that Mr. Beecher begged then for silence. It is pretty certain, it is uncontradicted, it appears from the written words of Henry Ward Beecher, that when Mrs. Morse wrote to Beecher that Theodore Tilton had told twelve persons—it is quite certain that he approved the policy of silence and begged for silence. It is further certain that he was striving for concealment when he sent Mr. Bell to Mr. Halliday to suppress the church investigation. Mr. Bell is a gentleman upon whose intelligence and integrity both of these parties rely, and who has commended himself to you by an exhibition of intelligence and of candor upon the stand which makes him—marks him—as an entirely trustworthy and reliable gentleman. He tells you that was the mission imposed upon him by Mr. Beecher. When, in reply to his nephew Perkins, he wrote to him to put his foot upon the hot embers, and so forth, why, he advised the policy of silence. And when in that letter, so queerly construed by my friend, Mr. Evarts, and to which I shall call your attention by and bye, called the "bottom facts letter," Mr. Beecher said that the real point was to avoid an appeal to church and Council, assuredly that was an effort for silence, concealment. Well, in that letter which he wrote to Mrs. Tilton, which—as sent by the hands of Tilton—which he requested to have returned by the hands of Tilton because there were subjects spoken of in it, and facts recalled in it, which should not run any risk of exposure by miscarriage, he evidently looked to silence and concealment; and I suppose that the existence of that tripartite covenant was a device for concealment, for a suppression of this scandal, for its limitation within the immediate circle to which it had already been communicated. And you will remember in one of his other letters he used the expression "If the papers will hold off for a month we will outride the gale;" and I suppose, gentlemen, when he wrote to Theodore Tilton advising him to withdraw from Plymouth Church for the purpose of suppressing the pressure of the West charges and avoiding an investigation, that Mr. Beecher was striving for concealment. Well, there are expressions in the "ragged-edge" letter, as it is called, too, when he alludes to the efforts he makes, and has made for the purpose of preventing any questioning upon the subject; and how he should stop a ruinous defense of himself—it reads, "how to stop a ruinous defense of me," and I had noticed that yesterday, or the day before, in reading it, my friend, Mr. Evarts, omitted the words "of me." I suppose in that letter he was contemplating silence. There is a very remarkable letter, too, in which he speaks of "stultifying all the devices we have used to save ourselves." What were these devices? What was their object if not concealment, secrecy, suppression? But the most notable instance to my mind, whereby he evinces his desire to suppress and conceal investigation, is when that lady, Mrs. Bradshaw, under the pressure of the necessity to appear as a witness before a Church Committee, writes him, his answer begs for concealment, advises the policy of silence, refuses to communicate that lady upon the ground that it is a subject that should not be disturbed; and when, gentlemen, finally in his statement before the committee he declared that, the policy of silence ought to have succeeded, I think he renders pretty emphatic adherence, not only to that idea of silence, the propriety of that policy, but makes a confession that he was a party to the scheme.

### THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE.

Now, gentlemen, while I pursue the argument which I designed to submit to you, and which I supposed could have been concluded at the most in a couple of days, it becomes me to consider some of the assertions and some of the propositions which have been presented in the able arguments from my learned friends. If your Honor please, my friend Mr. Porter has advanced the proposition that a jury in judging of this case are to assume for the protection of the defendant a presumption of innocence, and they are to extend to him the benefit of all doubts which may arise upon the proof. I think my learned friend misapplies a doctrine of evidence more appropriate to the investigation under the criminal law than to a civil action at law for the recovery of damages. I know there are cases, such as fraud, and where, perhaps as an incident in the case a great wrong or criminality is imputed to a party, in exceptional cases—civil cases of that character—the presumption is indulged, but in this case I respectfully submit to your Honor the doctrine has no application. Mr. Beecher is entitled to no presumption of innocence, no more than if this was an action upon a contract upon a promissory note. He is sued for seduction in an action for criminal conversation. To be sure, the action in itself imputes personal impropriety—moral wrong—but yet, I submit, not of that character, nor of that degree either, Sir, which justifies the application of this presumption. But yet were it so, what is the result when evidence—satisfactory evidence—is given upon the part of the plaintiff of the claim which he presents—when the evidence is presented it your Honor which you pass to the jury as *prima facie* proof of the offense charged against Mr. Beecher, what becomes of the presumption? It is overcome, it is destroyed; more than that, your Honor, the presumption then changes. Concede that in the commencement of this investigation we start with the presumption of innocence, and the benefit of doubt shielding and encompassing this defendant. When that shield is broken down, and that fence trampled on by overpowering evidence of the charge and the claim, then he stands upon his defense and he has to prove by satisfactory evidence that the claim is unfounded—that he is innocent of the moral accusation, and he assumes all the burden of the issue. Now, I refer your Honor, Sir, in support of these propositions to the first of Greenleaf's Evidence, who is pronounced by my learned friend the ablest commentator upon the law of evidence of American authors.

"In civil cases —

It is page 19, section 13, A.

"In civil cases, where the mischief of an erroneous conclusion is not deemed remediless, it is not necessary that the minds of the jurors be freed from all doubt; it is their duty to decide in favor of the party on whose side the weight of evidence preponderates, and according to the reasonable probability of truth. But in criminal cases, because of the more serious and irreparable nature of the consequences of a wrong decision, the jurors are required to be satisfied, beyond any reasonable doubt, of the guilt of the accused, or it is their duty to acquit them, the charge not being proved by that higher degree of evidence which the law demands. In civil cases, it is sufficient if the evidence, on the whole, agrees with and supports the hypothesis which it is adduced to prove; but in criminal cases it must exclude every other hypothesis but that of the guilt of the party. In both cases, a verdict may well be founded on circumstances alone; and these often lead to a conclusion far more satisfactory than direct evidence can produce."

In the case against Schryver, forty-second section, New-York, which was an indictment and trial for homicide, the court says:

"Now, what is the rule of evidence as to the burden of proof, not in a case where the prisoner is attempting to show that the homicide is manslaughter instead of murder, but in a case where he is attempting to show that an admitted homicide was justifiable under the statute? In civil cases, where the mischief of an erroneous conclusion is not remediless, it is not necessary that the minds of the jurors be freed from all doubt; it is their duty to decide in favor of the party on whose side the weight of evidence preponderates, and according to the reasonable probability of truth."

And then, Sir, follows, with the remainder of the doctrine which I have recited from Mr. Greenleaf, and without quotation marks too, but referring to Mr. Greenleaf's evidence:

"It is the rule applicable to criminal as well as to civil trials"—

I ought to read, Sir, if you indulge me, a little before that.

"Reasonable doubt is defined by Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Webster, to be 'that state of the case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, leaves the minds of the jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge.' This degree of certainty is never required in civil cases by reason of the human regard which the law has for the life and liberty of persons put upon trial for crimes. The people in every case of homicide must prove the *corpus delicti* beyond a reasonable doubt; and if the prisoner claims a justification, he must take upon himself the burden of satisfying the jury by a preponderance of evidence. He must produce the same degree of proof that would be required if the blow inflicted had not produced death and he had been sued for assault and battery and set up a justification, &c."

And now, Sir, applying that rule of the criminal law to this case, when in a criminal case the *corpus delicti* is proven and the justification is set up, the burden of proof changes; so, in a civil action, the plaintiff produces evidence to maintain the issue on his part sufficient to carry that question to the jury, the burden of proof changes—the presumption changes, and the question then becomes a general one upon all the proof. The jury must exercise their reasonable judgment upon the whole of the evidence and from that determine, not upon a reasonable doubt, not upon that certainty required in a criminal case, but as intelligent, sensible men, judging from all the probabilities of the evidence, the jury must determine whether the plaintiff's claim, upon the whole, is established.

### THE PUBLICATION OF MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS.

A very severe philippic was uttered by Mr. Porter, and in substance repeated but not with the same violence of language by Mr. Evarts, upon Mr. Tilton for the publication of his wife's letters. Well, I don't know, gentlemen, that you or I would be willing to apply such severe terms of reprehension to a husband who found occasion to publish his own and his wife's letters, under any possible circumstances. I am quite willing to concede that without a real and meritorious cause, an act of that character would be indelicate; it would be repulsive to the feelings of a husband, to the sense of every man of honor, to publish a letter written to him either in the confidence of marital intercourse or in that confidence which sometimes attaches to communications as between business gentlemen, but I think we can conceive of emergencies which would make the propriety of the publication very obvious—circumstances under which neither of the parties to the correspondence would feel any repugnance, but yielding to the necessities of the occasion, each would approve the act. What were the circumstances under which these publications were made, and the inducements which led to them? Upon the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton he was led to speak of the circumstances, and of the manner which led to this publication, and he says:

"During the early consultations I had with my friend Judge Morris, I put into his hands the papers. He read them; said these letters ought to be published, or at least liberal and copious extracts from them. I said, No, they are private letters, and I think there is an impropriety in publishing them. He said, on the contrary, the case was of such seriousness and gravity, and had been so greatly misrepresented, that he thought justice required they should be published. He then suggested that good taste, perhaps, would lead to their publication, not here in Brooklyn, in either of the local papers, but at some distant point; and at that time a visit was made to my house by an agent of the Chicago *Tribune*. Judge Morris made his acquaintance, and communicated to this agent written extracts from those letters, and that way they were published."

Now, they were published at a time when Mr. Tilton was pursued by misrepresentations and false public accusation. He was represented as a brute in his domestic relations; he was charged with the gravest outrages upon his wife and family; the most vulgar and debasing crimes were imputed to him, and they were circulated in all the papers of the land. The only weapon of defense he had was the testimony of his wife in her letters, written under circumstances which gave to their contents entire veracity and verity. His lawyer advised him that, under these circumstances, it was justifiable to use and publish the letters, and he did so; and he is called a dastard and a villain, outraging the confidences and the honorable obligations of married life and of society. Well, I dissent from that conclusion, gentlemen. Under these circumstances, and in the position in which this man and wife then stood, that act upon the part of Theodore Tilton, if she was true to him as she then professed, would be approved by her. It was a publication made in their common interest; it was a publication made under circumstances by no means dishonorable to her, and communicating to the public a correspondence which in none of its characteristics reflected upon her propriety or virtue; and when this man was thus overpowered by adverse influences, when he was helpless and hopeless, under the circumstances is there any impropriety in it? And will any lady or gentleman, under the circumstances, condemn him as an indecorous and indelicate violator of domestic secrets? But, gentlemen, the astonishing statement is made by my learned friend Porter, accompanied with the most severe denunciation against Mr. Tilton for publishing this letter. [To Judge Morris]—What date was that letter?

Mr. Morris—Jan. 9, 1867.

Mr. Beach—The letter of Jan. 9, 1867. You will remember, gentlemen, that it is the letter which spoke of some personal infirmities and sufferings of Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Porter says of it:

"Why was that published? Can you imagine anything more indecent, more mean, more contemptible than to publish in the newspapers of all this land a wife's letter, in which she complains of her feelings, her symptoms, her inflamed eyes and the looseness of her bowels? Don't you see that this man's greed of admiration, his unbounded and unstinted egotism is such that to get a compliment he would publish anything."

Well, gentlemen, it turns out that this was all that was published of that letter:

"THE SHIP'S CABIN, AT MY DESK, Jan. 9, 1867.

MY BELOVED: It is quite time you should have a little insight into the manner in which I am using your hard-wrought earnings."

And then there are points indicating an omission.

"My heart is sick at the figures, while I make confession with shame and sorrow that I can do no better in my situation."

He was charged with parsimony, not providing for his household.

"Once more I would bless you for your delicious letters; they will be a legacy for my children when I no longer live to preserve them. I will try to take care of my wretched self, because the best man in all the world loves me."

That is the only way in which that letter was published, and my learned friend Mr. Porter must have known it. There is no allusion to any personal inconveniences of Mrs. Tilton; nothing disrespectful to him; and yet, taking that letter, and asserting its publication by Mr. Tilton, this violent assault is made upon him. Well, the letter of Jan. 28, of the same year, is also spoken of by Mr. Porter in like terms, and the letter of March 8, 1868, both of them introduced by Mr. Shearman on this trial, and read by him. Now, it is a little remarkable that the plan of assault, the system of attack, the policy of vituperation adopted by my learned friend should have led him into such extravagance. He says that the egotism of Mr. Tilton is so enormous that he hesitates at nothing to gratify his vanity. I think I may say that the vindictiveness of my learned friend is so enormous that he hesitates at nothing—nothing to defame his adversary. Charges of this character founded upon misstatements against a gentleman who claims the ordinary protection of a party in a court of justice, shielded by the impartiality of the law, cannot be recklessly indulged by counsel. Misrepresentations of this character, void as the foundation of calumnious vituperation, do not become the eminent gentlemen who represent this defense, and I will show you instance after instance in the course of the past thirteen days where facts have been as clearly disregarded for the purpose of assuming a justification for the vileness of the assault made upon the case of the plaintiff.

### WHERE WAS THE SEDUCTION ACCOMPLISHED?

Mr. Porter alluded to the complaint in this case, and to the fact that the place or places of this adultery were very artfully and carefully selected. Well, of course, gentlemen, the plaintiff in this case knew nothing of it. We had no evidence of actual observation of the offense; and a pleader drawing a complaint in an action of this kind would name any variety of places where he would suppose it probable, under the evidence, that the offense could be committed. Mr. Morris, in drawing this complaint, says:

"The plaintiff, complaining of the defendant, alleges, that on the 2d day of October, 1855, in the City of Brooklyn, the plaintiff intermarried, &c. That the defendant contriving and willfully intending, &c., heretofore, and on or about the 10th day of October, 1868 and on divers other days and times after that day and before the commencement of this action, at the house of the defendant, No. 124 Columbia street, Brooklyn, and the house of the plaintiff, No. 174 Livingston street, Brooklyn, wrongfully and wickedly, &c., carnally knew," &c.

It is drawn in the ordinary form. Well, it is thought by Mr. Porter exceedingly surprising that we should charge in this complaint seduction and adultery at the hands of Henry Ward Beecher, and thinks, too, that it was very adroit to have laid the venue upon the 10th and 17th of October, because no alibi could be proved. And Mr. Porter, with a felicity and skill peculiarly his own, has taken the occasion to draw an attractive picture of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher at his home, surrounded by his wife and his children, and his grandchildren; a description of the felicities and the sanctities of home-life which at once touches the commonest nature, and has appealed to you, and to your natural emotions, to discredit the idea that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, surrounded by these affectionate and holy influences, could have been guilty, in his own house, to his heart in the holy of the holies, of such an offense. Gentlemen, we do not charge it in the ordinary form of pleading, ignorant of the places where the charge of seduction was obtained; we give, in the general language of all pleading, a description of place and circumstance, making it as definite as we can, but nevertheless making it as comprehensive as possible, so that there should be no destructive variance as between the allegation and the truth. I do not know, gentlemen, whether in the house of Mr. Beecher or in the house of Mr. Tilton, or where this seduction, if there be seduction, was accomplished. There is no art or contrivance on the part of this plaintiff in this pleading, or declaration with a view to the location of the evidence, that would be probable as to place or as to time of a character which would interfere with exculpatory proof on the part of the defendant. These places are named from an alleged communication from Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Tilton, when he was led to make inquiries in regard to the time and place of the occurrence, and upon that the simple question is whether Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher, strengthened as either may be by the other evidence and the circumstances of this case, is to be credited.

### ANOTHER MISTAKE OF MR. PORTER.

Mr. Porter has fallen into another mistake. He states that Mr. Tilton did not deny a first interview—a first visit—to the room of Bessie Turner, as stated in her evidence. Generally, in regard to the allegations of my learned friends that when Tilton and Moulton and Mrs. Moulton were recalled, they did not deny statements which were made upon the part of witnesses for the defense, I may make the remark, if it please your Honor, that the question was presented, when our witnesses were recalled to the stand, to your discretion, whether it was proper for us where the direct evidence, the former evidence given by our witnesses, was in conflict with the allegations made by witnesses subsequently produced upon the part of the defense—it was necessary for us to reassert the contradiction when our witnesses were recalled. I understood your Honor to say to me that it was not necessary or proper, and that Mr. Evarts very promptly concurred in that conclusion. Now, there is not an instance in this case, gentlemen, where any adverse testimony with reference to a single witness of ours, either as to declaration, or fact, or anything else—not a single instance where there is a want of contradiction, and I make the declaration that with a tolerably careful examination of the proofs in this case, and relying upon the instructions which were given to us by the Judge, we did not pass through with all the evidence—of Henry Ward Beecher, for instance, or of Bessie Turner, or of Mrs. Ovington, or any one else—where upon the direct examination of our witnesses they had sworn to facts, to declarations, and circumstances which stood in direct antagonism to the assertions of the witnesses on the part of the defense. It was unnecessary. But in regard to this, and perhaps one or two other matters, I may occupy your attention. [A pause.] I supposed I had the reference; but I will refer to the same page upon another point. Mr. Porter stated that Mr. Richards, when called to contradict Bessie Turner in regard to what she communicated to him at his office, stated that Mr. Richards only denied the communication asserted to have been made by Bessie Turner to him at that place, and did not deny that he had received the communication from her at different places or at some other place. By referring to page 80, which I have marked, and which I am certain cannot be a mistake, it will be found that Mr. Richards, on the contrary, denies that the subject of the conversation was at any time communicated to him at any place by Miss Bessie Turner. And complaint is made, gentlemen, that on the return of Mrs. Tilton from Marietta, Ohio, under circumstances and with a reception which certainly indicated no want of attention no rudeness on the part of her husband, for he met her with proper attention and proper affection with a carriage at the depot, and conducted her to his house—

### TILTON'S HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

But it is said that Miss Ellen Dennis usurped the wife's place at the table, and in the circumstances which surrounded that incident there was great cruelty and unkindness upon the part of Mr. Tilton. Well, gentlemen, Miss Ellen Dennis was a cousin of Mrs. Tilton, a somewhat aged maiden lady, who had been the friend and attendant of Mrs. Tilton from her youth upward, but in the absence of Mrs. Tilton from her home was the housekeeper, the active and convenient manager of the domestic concerns of the household, and while Mrs. Tilton was away Mr. Tilton, receiving his guests with that courtesy and hospitality which at one time distinguished his house, Miss Dennis superintended his domestic affairs and presided at his table, performing the office of his wife in her absence, and on the morning when they returned, and at dinner on that day, she occupied the same position, discharging the same duties. Was there anything indelicate or offensive in that; was there anything which could have offended the wifely feelings of Mrs. Tilton, if they were offended, and was it a matter over which Mr. Tilton exercised any control? Why, you remember how scornfully and almost rudely he repulsed his wife at one time, as related by Bessie Turner, when she made inquiries and asked his advice about the employment of servants and the management of the interior concerns of their home. Well, it may not be gracious in your view of what the character and treatment of a husband should be. It may be that there are mental qualities about Theodore Tilton, that there is a devotion and a spirit of higher mental considerations and occupations, which unfit him for those kindly and trivial and tender offices of domestic life, but it is no reproach to him. The noblest moralists, the purest characters, men of the highest intellectual attainments, have manifested a severer rudeness, I had almost said bearishness, in regard to trivial matters of this character. What were the particular circumstances which produced a manifestation of feeling on the part of Mrs. Tilton at that time we cannot say from the evidence, certainly. Certainly there was no offense offered to her; no rudeness addressed to her; no circumstances which should have offended her wifely dignity, or excited the jealousy of a matron in the control of her own household. The account of this transaction by Bessie Turner is altogether too imperfect to enable us to judge correctly of that transaction, and Miss Dennis is in her grave, and Miss Bessie Turner speaks with great safety, because she cannot be contradicted by any one but by Mr. Tilton. Now, it is not very important, gentlemen, and in regard to all these questions of kindred character, the rudeness, the coldness, the surliness, the moodiness of conduct of Theodore Tilton in his household, is not a matter of imperative concern before this jury. He may have been all that Bessie Turner represents him to be in the restlessness of his nature; he may have went, as she ridiculously says, from bed to bed in quest of a soft place on which to rest; he may be ludicrous in his habits, but nevertheless, gentlemen, before a court and jury, he may assert the sanctity of that home thus disturbed by his foibles, if it be so; he may have been harsh and cold at times in the domestic circle; he may have been stern and moody toward that delicate and sickly wife, if Bessie Turner is to be believed, but it gave to Henry Ward Beecher no license to trespass upon that household. It may have alienated the affections of the wife; it may have cooled the fervor of her affections; it may have shaken her reverence for her home and for the marriage tie, but it gave to Henry Ward Beecher no warrant to take advantage of these circumstances. It is no excuse for Henry Ward Beecher that Theodore Tilton was a harsh and unloving husband, if it be true. It does not deny the truth of this accusation, that that was a disturbed and discordant household. It may be true. That we will see about. It may have been an encouragement to Henry Ward Beecher to venture upon an assault upon its sacred purity, but it is no justification for the act; and so through all these irrelevant and collateral issues which have been forced upon this jury. Grant them all; grant that Theodore Tilton was the adorer of Victoria Woodhull, as he was her eulogist in her biography; grant that he was odious and debased in his habits; grant that he trespassed upon all the proprieties of life; aye, grant that he was less than a man and viler than the brute when, at Winsted, as they say, he seduced the girl intrusted to his care; grant all this. Is it an answer to the proof in this case; does it overthrow the confession of the defendant? Does it wipe out those stormy and emphatic letters over which my learned friend passed so delicately and lightly? Does it destroy the character and the credibility of the witnesses who reveal to you the history of his three years of penitence and remorse? And are we to be told, when evidence of this character is presented in a court of law, that the plaintiff is an immoral and degraded libertine, and that therefore the sin of the defendant shall go unpunished and the vice of his immorality unrebuked by the judgment of the law by the jury?

The hour of recess having arrived, Mr. Beach suspended his argument and the court ordered a recess until 2:05 o'clock.

### *AFTER RECESS.*

The court having reassembled, Mr. Beach resumed, as follows:

In respect to various letters and documents which Mr. Tilton, in the course of this long and vexed controversy, heretofore has been compelled to use, he has been charged with garbling. In respect to the letter of Feb. 3, 1868, which Mr. Tilton had occasion to use in his sworn statement submitted to the Committee of Investigation, and from which he quoted, Mr. Porter, referring to the quotation and the use made of it by Mr. Tilton, says:

"And yet the dastard to whom that letter is addressed published it in a form which was garbled, false, and forged—nay, a form in which she is represented as confessing the infamy which he now charges, and he says, by way of apology for it, 'Well, but since I commenced this suit I have furnished a true copy.'"

The form in which the quotation from the letter of Mrs. Tilton was reproduced by Tilton is this:

"Previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the fact that she had been much distressed at rumors against his moral purity and wished to convince him that she could receive his acquaintance and yet resist his solicitations, and that she could inspire in him by her purity and fidelity an increased respect for the just dignity of womanhood. Previous to the Autumn of 1868, she maintained with Christian firmness toward her Pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous offers, which were strong and oft-repeated, and in a letter to her husband dated Feb. 3, 1868, she wrote as follows: 'To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood.'"

And Mr. Porter alleges that that is garbled and forged and false in its sentiment, intent, and effect.

"Here I am strong; no demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

And Mr. Tilton, inquired of in relation to the motive which induced him to make that quotation and publication, and to the supposed effect of it, said:

"I quoted it as a beautiful illustration of her own sense of the dignity of her sex and of herself as respecting it. That was the use which I made of that extract in my sworn statement to certify to her strength of character at that time."

Comment cannot add, gentlemen, but I must be permitted to say, and with what my friend knows is the kindliest feeling toward him, nothing can be added by us of comment on the unworthiness of such an attack. In that statement Mr. Tilton, in pursuance of the policy which had governed him from the commencement of his discoveries of his wife's turpitude, was modifying the offense, was maintaining her integrity of character, was professing at least, and believing, as I think, in the purity of her nature and in the spotlessness of her sin under the circumstances under which it was committed, and to which I shall refer hereafter, and in this statement for the committee was representing with what fidelity to her womanhood and to her marriage vow, with adherence to the policy with which she accepted the intimacy of Mr. Beecher, believing in his previous moral transgressions, as I will show you by and by, and yet by faith in her womanhood and by believing in her own firm integrity and by virtue of the influence which she knew she exerted over Mr. Beecher, as I will also show you, Mr. Tilton was expressing the confident belief, and quoted this letter in support of that

belief. This woman, at the time to which reference was made, was maintaining all these characteristics and this policy of action. He deserves no reproach, gentlemen. There is no misconception or misrepresentation of the letter of Mrs. Tilton in this quotation. It was ungenerous upon the part of my learned friend, nay, it was cruelly unjust toward his adversary, without presenting to you the character of the quotation, to assume that it was garbled, and forged, and misrepresented, and for the mere purpose of indulging in a violent expletive against Mr. Tilton. But the most astonishing thing to my mind—the most remarkable position Mr. Porter in his argument assumed is in that florid display of the friends and the influences which have gathered about Mr. Beecher in the course of this trial and the absence of all encouragement and support in aid of Mr. Tilton. Well, gentlemen, what my friend said so eloquently, with immense descriptive power on that subject was uttered for something. It was very well to describe Mr. Beecher as the possessor of all the manly and Christian virtues which have been attached to his character.

### WHY ARE NOT THE PROMINENT CLERGYMEN WITH BEECHER?

It was a matter of policy to boast that those assumed qualities had collected about him all the piety, and intelligence, and respectability of the community, and it was well hoped that an assumption of that character might influence the conception which this jury might have in regard to Mr. Beecher and the respective merits of this litigation. I am not especially favorable to that mode of argument. Considerations of that character are not, in my judgment, legitimately or professionally addressed to the intelligence of a jury. But when they are resorted to, it is well enough to learn whether they are well founded. And in the outset, my learned friend found a little difficulty upon that subject because the leading papers that were daily presented to his observation at once satisfied him that in this outer intelligence, among this larger jury, to which my friend Porter appealed, there were some who are bold—my friend thinks unprincipled—enough to advocate the claims of Mr. Tilton, and to question the spotless and pure integrity of Mr. Beecher. Well, those he calls the effusions of Tiltonianism. The *Sun*, Springfield *Republican*, Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, and all the host of the leading papers in every section of the country, who are, with a keen and acute intelligence and logic, examining this case and this evidence, as it has been presented to this jury, and expressing conclusions which did not meet the approbation of my learned friend, why, they are Tiltonianisms—emanating that they are written by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton controls the press of this country—and that the most uniform and universal judgment of that press is a judgment formed by Mr. Tilton for effect upon this jury. Well, it is an astonishing proposition—but does my friend consider the moral of this statement? Does my friend consider that the highest intellect of the country, the utmost fearlessness of investigation is collected upon the leading press of this land? That in no department of science, of art, of learning, is there such an association of cultivated and practiced intellect connected with the most astonishing and marvelous enterprise, as are associated in the conduct of the daily press of this land? Is he ignorant of the fact that the press is at once the educator and the representative of public sentiment, and when he talks about these Tiltonianisms in the leading newspapers of this country he is uttering the public condemnation upon the cause of his client? It is not an argument to control the intelligence and the consciences of this jury. I would have been ashamed to have alluded to it but for the incorrect example of my learned friend. But then all society gathers about Mr. Beecher, the revered and the learned of every denomination, the Christians of every sect, according to my friend Mr. Porter, are gathered in one uniform and zealous defense of Henry Ward Beecher. Is this true? Where are they? Where is Dr. Storrs, one of "the jury of the vicinage;" where is Dr. Cuyler, where is Dr. Budington, where is Dr. Talmage, where is Dr. Duryea, where is Dr. Van Dyke, and all the other list of eminent Christian pastors? I have not seen them with ready and brotherly hands supporting Henry Ward Beecher. I have seen Plymouth Church in all its glory. [Laughter.] I have seen the zealots and parasites of Henry Ward Beecher about him upon this trial, and shedding all their influence in and out of court in his favor. But where are—beyond the walls of Plymouth Church, where those good and great men who testify their belief in the integrity of Henry Ward Beecher and their devotion to his defense? They are not here, and their absence is no evidence of his guilt; but when my friend undertakes to boast of the prominence of his client and the respect maintained by the community for his character, and to exalt himself upon the idea that society is devoted to a unanimous rally of Christian sentiment about this fallen preacher, I am disposed to dispute the position. Quite willing would I be to submit this case to the judgment either of the public press, the public opinion, or the Christian sentiment of this nation. But, gentlemen, these are foreign and improper topics for discussion in this court-room. We stand in a presence, appealing to a spirit, which rejects all these noxious and improper influences. Each of you may well say, in the language but not in the spirit of the Jew, "An oath, an oath, I have an oath in heaven; shall I lay perjury on my soul?" And the moment the judgment of this jury departs from the evidence of the law, the moment it listens to these seductions and temptations of sophistry and oratory, the moment it is influenced by these impure approaches, of whatever kind or character they may be, they are treacherous to duty and false to their oath. I say no influence of this character; I don't ask this jury of intelligent and responsible men, performing the most solemn and serious duty of their lives—I don't ask them to surrender their judgment to the bidding of any man or of any class, whether they be secular or Christian, or they be newspapers or pulpit orators. And, gentlemen, when I am led to a discussion of these foreign topics, it is not with any view or purpose of approaching your convictions by any such appeal, but to repress what I think the dangerous appeals made on the part of my learned friend. Well, well, gentlemen, I have the means, if I thought it either necessary or entirely appropriate, to satisfy my learned friend Mr. Porter that he greatly errs in the professional judgment founded upon this case. But what has the opinion of lawyers to do with this case, or with this jury, except the opinion which proceeds from this bar, and so far as it was entitled to the approbation of this jury. I think I could satisfy my learned friend very readily that his conception as to the judgment of reflecting and prominent lawyers upon this case, is quite different from his representation. No; it may be, perhaps, a significant fact, but I don't choose to use it in that character, that the two leading papers in the old home of Mr. Beecher, Indianapolis, will furnish some very instructive if not entertaining reading to my friend Mr. Porter on this subject. A new announcement of emotion, a new revelation of our emotional nature, is made in the speech of Mr. Porter.

### DOES MRS. TILTON STILL LOVE HER HUSBAND?

I had occasion to say, gentlemen, in the commencement of this litigation, that it would be the happiest event which could occur in the history of this marvelous drama if Theodore Tilton and his advisers could be satisfied, by that kind of proof which should satisfy the judgments of intelligent men, that his wife loved him with her early devotion, and with her early purity. No consummation of this case could be more grateful to my client, or to those who aid him in the assertion of his rights upon this trial. But Mr. Porter gives us the assurance that she does love him, and produces the singular antithesis expressed in this language:

"It is one of the things which seem to me marvelous to the sight of men, and only explainable when we shall be able to look at it in the light that comes from omniscience. That woman, [referring to Mrs. Tilton,] loathing this man as she does, [referring to Mr. Tilton,] to this hour loves him as I have never seen woman love man yet. It is the strangest anomaly that I have ever witnessed in the whole course of my life. The most idolatrous"—

I suppose he means idolatrous—I suppose he means love—

"The most idolatrous love, and the most abject."

Well, that is seemingly an irreconcilable inconsistency, that Mrs. Tilton should at once love and loathe her husband; that that love and loving should be expressed by the conduct which she has pursued, and by the position which she has assumed in this controversy; and that any human being should assert to intelligent and feeling men that that woman still loves the husband of her early youth and the father of her children, at the same time confessing that she loathes him with a utter and utter loathing—is one of the most remarkable exhibitions I have ever witnessed. It seems to me if this lady had been left to the impulses and instincts of her nature, if the forgiveness which carried her sin in 1870, and the love and charity which took her again to the bosom of her husband; if the policy of protection to the wife had produced its just and legitimate and affectionate influence upon her nature—if she had been true to the policy of forgiveness and silence which her husband followed—none of those sad consequences would have been exhibited to this jury to-day. It was only when betrayed and deceived after all this wealth of charity and love toward this woman upon the part of Theodore Tilton; it was only when she was seduced from the home which she had dishonored, but which her husband had rebuilt; it is only when she was led from the sanctity and the protection of a husband's love and a husband's home to appear as the open accuser of that husband, and as the defender and vindicator of her seducer—it was only then that all hope of concealment, all effort at silence, all desire to keep the scandalous mass of wrong and guilt and sin and lying from the community, was given up. The instant Elizabeth Tilton passed over the threshold of her home, a fugitive from it, and allied herself to the fortunes of Henry Ward Beecher—it was only then that the policy of silence which Mr. Beecher says should have succeeded, failed. Every eye saw, every tongue in this jury of the vicinage confessed that there must necessarily be investigation—impartial, searching, judicious investigation. The moment Mrs. Tilton forever left her husband and assumed an attitude of antagonism toward him, that moment conflict, contest, disclosure were inevitable, and they followed. And who is responsible for it? That question I will endeavor to answer hereafter, but whoever is responsible has a mighty weight of responsibility to carry. It is not the interruption to your ordinary avocations or to the common pursuits of this court of justice; it is not that that accumulates the amount of the sacrifice caused by this trial. It is the demoralization of the public sense; it is the extended and profound interest which is felt in this case, and in all its unpromising, unattractive features. It is that the Christian ministry is defiled; it is that the wicked scoff at Christianity and at the pulpit; it is that, however you may determine this case, as Mr. Porter says, there is a jury of intelligence equal to yours and of a power beyond yours sitting on this case, trying you and trying this court. There is no end to this unfathomable trial; there is no end to any modification of its consequences.

### MR. BEECHER SHORN OF HIS POWER FOR GOOD.

Even if Mr. Beecher be innocent, if he should be declared innocent, he never can take his stand in the pulpit, the same grand, heroic character of old; he is shorn of his power for good to a very great extent; he is sullied and damaged; though you pronounce him guilty, though you vindicate Mr. Tilton, it does not repair the injury he has suffered. That broken home cannot be reconstructed and renewed; the stain and shame which have settled upon that household can never be lifted; those children, pure and innocent and attractive, must suffer still. And, I repeat, the man who, in his folly or in his recklessness, has forced this issue and these consequences to the community and to the individual, has assumed a mighty responsibility; and you, with an equal responsibility forced upon you—you stand in an attitude of equal prominence and of equal power and responsibility, and you cannot, gentlemen—whatever my friend Porter may say upon that subject, or anybody else—you cannot shift that responsibility. Nor is it in your power, however faithful to the law and to your consciences and to the intelligence of this case you may be, you never can interrupt the light which the evidence in this case has thrown upon the public mind, nor can you ever stay the judgment to which that light will lead. You may have men to criticise your motives and the results of your deliberations; you may gather around the administration of justice doubts and suspicions of its uprightness and integrity; you may attract the criticisms of the press and public opinion, but you cannot change it; and the only resource for us engaged in a manly and an intelligent examination of this case is to do our respective duties fairly and intelligently and honestly, and leave consequences to themselves. The man who does his duty is above consequences; resting upon its conscientious discharge, he is fearless in the light of all criticism or accusation.

### TILTON FAITHFUL TO HIS FAMILY.

Well, I regret that my learned friends had not given us some better evidence of the love of Mrs. Tilton. I am sorry that we cannot discern through her associations with this case on this trial; that we cannot see from the attitude which she assumes in regard to it the tendency of her affections; that we cannot perceive in anything which she does, in anything which she says, in any relation which she assumes to this case, that there is anything else but the most idolatrous devotion to Henry Ward Beecher and his case. Oh, gentlemen, it throws light—it throws light upon the main issues that you are to decide. If there was something else and somebody else besides Bessie Turner to contradict all the evidences and testimonials of uprightness and honesty and self-sacrifice when Henry Ward Beecher gives to Tilton and to Moulton; if, upon this evidence, there was presented any adequate influence proceeding from Theodore Tilton in cruelty, in outrage, in wrong, upon that wife, we might feel an inclination to forget the position she now takes. But where, in all the developments of this trial, when through the series of years through which these actors have been pursuing their lines of policy before the community—when and where has Theodore Tilton ever faltered in his fidelity to his wife and to his family? In his determined devotion, at whatever sacrifice, to save that wife and family from the taint of this accusation? There is no evidence in this case of an act upon the part of Mr. Tilton justifying the flight of this wife from the home of her husband.

Mr. Beach then turned to the court and said: Your Honor, I must ask that this breath of air over here be stopped; I cannot endure it.

Judge Neilson ordered the windows closed, and Mr. Beach proceeded.

### TILTON'S GRAY HAIRS.

Well, gentlemen, both my learned friends, with a sort of exultation that they had discovered some contradiction between somebody and Theodore Tilton, some contradiction which would rest upon better and more satisfactory authority than Bessie Turner, both of our learned friends have expatiated largely upon the incident of the gray hairs. Mr. Tilton, when he was recalled as to the conversation had with Bessie Turner, made the incidental remark—not called for by any question, but made the remark at any rate, testifying to the fact of the falsity of the conversation given by her wherein she represented him as saying, "Ah! Bessie, my gray hairs are coming with sorrow to the grave." A most ridiculous and absurd imputation of remark. "Why," Mr. Tilton said, "Why, I had no gray hairs at that time."

Mr. Fullerton—He denied it and then made that remark.

Mr. Beach—Yes. Denied saying so, of course, at first, and then added the remark that he had no gray hairs. And Mr. Porter comments upon it as a most striking evidence of depravity. Well, suppose Mr. Tilton made a mistake about that; he was referring to past times, in writing to his wife. Suppose he had said, "Old age has crept upon us since then." Suppose he said, "The infirmities of years, darling, have overtaken us." And yet he is here, stalwart and strong, and our friends would have said that it was a clear instance of deliberate perjury. [Suppressed laughter.] Why, Mr. Tilton was speaking, as we sometimes say, I believe justifiably, in a somewhat poetical sense. Why, according to my friends he an irrepressible rhetorician; when he gets talking or writing there is no end to it, like some other people that I know of. If Mr. Tilton had happened, these gray hairs being few, confessedly—they are not very numerous now—if he had happened to have mistaken the time when they appeared, it would not have been any very severe condemnation of his integrity, that he had made a mistake upon that subject. But it is a little remarkable that two such eminent gentlemen as Mr. Porter and Mr. Evarts should make so much of a circumstance of that kind, to arraign a man upon a subject of that character who has—with his hand upon the Bible in the presence of Almighty God—testified to such a Godless lie as that. [Laughter.] They must be in great extremity for material. Now, the truth is, Mr. Tilton really had no gray hairs at that time, and suppose you imagine for one moment that his wife, being two years older than himself, that gray hairs had overtaken her a little sooner, and that this delicate and sickly woman should have found gray hairs creeping upon her head a little earlier than Mr. Tilton, and that in this letter, written to his wife, referring to old times and events, and to the passage of the years, filled with their incidents of love and affection, with children gathered about them; suppose that Mr. Tilton had said, referring to his wife's gray hairs, "Gray hairs have come upon us since then." would it have been any very great offense either to truth or propriety? But that is just the fact. This letter by no means asserts that Mr. Tilton was gray then, whatever calamities came over that household, whatever change in condition or circumstances affected that wife or that husband. When they were conferring in the intimacy of their relations, they might well speak of any change or circumstance in the one as belonging to the two, and of that circumstance or change as having overtaken them, or "us."

Well, my friend, Mr. Porter, has a terrible dislike for the term "true inwardness," and he rejects the idea that Henry Ward Beecher could possibly have been the author of any such phrase, and assumes that it was taught to whoever used it by Mr. Tilton. "True inwardness," he exclaims, "where did she learn this phrase?" My friend, Judge Fullerton, has brought in *Norwood*, Hannah More, and I know not what beside, in order to teach you what that woman had in view when she talked of true inwardness. Why, she had been under the teachings of a man who left upon her mind such expressions rooted so that they could not but spring up and bear fruit, and when he used it in a high and noble and generous sense, he yet imputes her adoption of the phrase to the vile purpose of her inward adultery. Well, now, it is a little remarkable, gentlemen, after such a criticism upon that term "true inwardness," that Mrs. Tilton did not use it, and Mr. Beecher himself used it.

"The blessing of God rest on you, &c. If it would be a comfort to you"—

Says Henry Ward Beecher, writing to Mrs. Tilton—

"If it would be a comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of *true inwardness*"—

"True inwardness" italicized—

"an outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you, and will be an exceeding refreshment to me."

Well, Sir, what becomes of all your severity toward Mr. Tilton as the author of this phrase, when it turns out that it was the skillful linguist, the unequaled elocutionist, the master of the English language, Henry Ward Beecher, who used it? I transfer all these strictures to Mr. Beecher. You must pardon me, gentlemen. It is no very agreeable thing, nor is it a very intellectual labor to expose these errors, but there is such a mass and collection—I speak it not offensively—I do not say coined, but used for the purpose of bitter malediction upon Mr. Tilton and others, that I cannot permit the imputations to go unrebuked.

### TILTON'S OPINION OF BEECHER.

Now Mr. Beecher was represented by Mr. Tilton, when he was asked as to his conception of his character, as a big boy, and Mr. Porter says that in that connection Mr. Tilton imputed to him craft, want of ingenuousness. Let us see. Mr. Evarts was examining:

"Q.—Was he a man of mature years and settled position in his profession and before the public? A.—Well, Sir, when I knew him I always regarded him as a big boy rather than a man at all; he was a man of large fame, and had a great church, and was in the exercise of very manly and illustrious powers.

Q.—Well, in what sense do you wish to be understood that he seemed to you like a big boy? A.—Because his manner was large, and hearty, and gay, and companionable, and winning.

Q.—Guileless? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't that come within the description of 'like a boy?' A.—Well, Sir, the craftiest people I know of are boys—newsboys.

Q.—Well, do you not use this phrase 'like a boy' in the sense of frankness, and generosity of character and demeanor; you have used the phrase; now I suppose that this is the reasonable sense of it? A.—When I say that Mr. Beecher in his earlier years was like a big boy, I mean to say there was a certain bouncing character in his life and manner; he was very companionable, hail fellow well met, fond of a joke and a frolic, fond of the things which boys liked; that made him very companionable to us, for I was very little more than a boy myself.

Q.—And all the other young people? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought he was the most charming man I ever saw.

Q.—You thought so, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And, in looking back, you think so of that period? A.—Do I think now that that was my thought at that time?

Q.—Yes, Sir; in looking back upon him as you remember him, you think of him at that period as the most charming man you ever knew? A.—Yes, Sir; I have since met men, who in all those qualities, I think, excel him very greatly, but at that time, in those early ears, Mr. Beecher was my man of all men. I had not seen the world so extensively and had not measured him with other men."

### TILTON'S FEELING TOWARD BEECHER.

Now, in this particular incident, Mr. Porter falls into so grievous an error, and in various others the attempt has been made upon the part of both my learned friends to represent Mr. Tilton as entertaining the most bitter and malignant feelings toward Mr. Beecher. Yet, whenever he is found speaking of him in the revelations of this evidence he has given him justly a high and a distinguished character. I do not mean to say, gentlemen of the jury, that Theodore Tilton loves Henry Ward Beecher, or did love him an instant after that July of 1870 when his wife made to him her confession. I think it supernatural that a human being can be conscious of the fact that another man had seduced the body of his wife or of his child, and feel no emotions of anger and no longing thirst for revenge. You Christians may condemn it, if you please. The lessons of the Scripture and the example of the Master may teach us better, but unless it be in the depravity and demoralization of the lowest sinks of vice and life, the heart beats not that can receive this blow without bounding with angry impetuosity. I know Theodore Tilton harbored these feelings, and I grant you that at times when he saw, or thought he saw that they could be gratified without danger to his wife and his home, they broke out with resistless violence, and if they had not, I would be ashamed to stand here as his representative and advocate, and that to me makes his example of self-denial, his earnest and faithful forgiveness of his wife, his Christian and manly charity toward Mr. Beecher—to me this consideration makes this exhibition of his character as most noble and exalted. The man who has the power of overcoming passions like these and resentment like this, must have some principles of righteousness and justice within him to strengthen his will and subdue his passions. Talk about the unfriendliness and the heat of Theodore Tilton toward Henry Ward Beecher! Why, if it be true that Mr. Beecher, the chosen and the coveted guest of his friend's house, who was directed there by the husband in time of his absence, the glory of his presence being the light of that household, if it be true that Henry Ward Beecher debauched its mistress, and stained its hearthstone with the vileness of his lust, why, is there a husband and a father on earth who will wonder that Theodore Tilton should feel indignation? Oh, says my friend, this suit is for revenge. No, not all that you can do, and all that the broad jurisdiction of this court could do, will satisfy the longings of that revenge. It is an imperishable feeling, and will be an unsatisfied feeling so long as the tempter and the seducer of his wife breathes the same air with the living husband. I do not seek to convince you that Theodore Tilton has not the feelings of a man, and the resentment and the passion of a man, but I think I will show you that all this infirmity, with this resistless temptation, he yet, strengthened by his love for his wife and his children, and upheld by the grace of his God and the belief in his name, has withheld and stayed his hand so long as mortal heart could bear, and held back the arm destined to work out justice and truth.

### TILTON'S GLORIFICATION OF HIMSELF.

My friend, Mr. Porter, then referred to Mr. Tilton as assuming great glorification to himself from having overmatched Mr. Beecher in the controversy—the church controversy—as to the disposition to be made of the missionary funds of the church. Gentlemen, I want to show you how Theodore Tilton was driven by a course of examination, inveterate on the part of my learned friends, to make any comparison as between himself and Mr. Beecher on that occasion. Why, the purpose of all this argument was, and the reference to these minute circumstances was to convince you that Mr. Tilton was a man of intense and remorseless egotism and vanity; selfish in all his nature; puffed up; that there was no honesty, no sincerity, no manliness in his character; that he was low, mean and deceitful from head to foot. This is the character striven to be given to Mr. Tilton, and it shall not be upon the strength of false facts. I will not say of false logic. On his examination by Mr. Evarts he was asked:

"Q.—Do you remember comparing yourself with him upon the occasion of your discussions about church missionary appropriations, if that describes the occasion, and that you had over-matched him on that controversy? A.—That speech is in a pamphlet, Sir; it will speak for itself. I knew he was wrong, and it is very easy to beat a man at any time who is in the wrong.

Q.—Well, now, rather it is your conclusions and consciousness about it than the fact that I am asking; whether you then came to the conclusion that you had quite overmatched in that fight? A.—Well, Sir, if I had come to that conclusion I should not have any right to state it here.

Q.—You are excused from any immodesty in the statement, for it is required from you as part of your testimony. A.—If I should say that I have overmatched him in that struggle it would be immodest; if I should say that I had not I should lie."

That is the way Mr. Tilton was forced into expressing an opinion as to the right or wrong of the position he occupied upon that question, as against Mr. Beecher. I overmatched him, said Mr. Tilton, because he was wrong, and truth always prevails. There was no self-glorification, there was no comparison of the mutual efforts made by these two men upon that occasion; but when forced to say whether he was in the right upon that question, and whether he succeeded, in his own judgment, in demonstrating the right, why, he avows his conviction of the truthfulness and soundness of his own position.

### THE TRUE STORY.

Very much has been said in this case about the true story; its essential characteristics and the use made of it upon this trial, and before, will be the subject topic for consideration hereafter. But my friend Mr. Porter asserts that when Mr. Tilton was first examined in regard to that true story he pronounced it to be true, but when, to use his language, it was resurrected through Redpath, that then Mr. Tilton pronounced it untrue. Well, I cannot, gentlemen, account for statements of such a character from counsel so able, and usually so accurate as my learned friend. Such a statement cannot be permitted to go uncontradicted if it is erroneous. If that were true that when that true story was spoken of in substance by Theodore Tilton he pronounced it to be true, and then when it was produced representing the offense upon the part of his wife to be simply the reception of improper proposals, why, I could not argue against such a demonstration, either of his want of memory or his want of honesty. We must see whether it is true. [Aside—Mr. Tilton or Mr. Morris, can you refer me to where Mr. Tilton first speaks of that true story? I had a reference in page 427.] Well, I have fallen upon the testimony of Mr. Tilton, where he speaks of the submission of that true story to Dr. Storrs, and that is in his first examination, before Mr. Redpath is sworn, or before the true story was introduced. Mr. Tilton, on page 636, speaks of the submission of what is called the true story to Dr. Storrs. He says; I read the paper:

"And Dr. Storrs turned to me and said, 'Mr. Tilton, before I can consult with you on this subject, or give you any advice worth anything you must answer me one question.' I said, 'what is it?' He then said, 'I want you to tell me whether this narrative which you have read is the plain and honest truth—that it is what is called in court the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.' I said, 'I will answer the question if you will promise not to ask me any further questions on this subject.' 'Well,' said he, 'I will not catechise you against your will or wish.' I then said, 'it is not the whole truth; it is only part of the truth; it is an under statement, but it is all that I am willing to give to the public.' Then he said, 'I advise you not to publish it.'"

Well, it is in the evidence of that and of a still stronger evidence if I could get a reference to it where Mr. Tilton explains the circumstances, the necessities out of which this statement arose which led to its being written, what was the occasion for the difficulty at that time which called for the letter to a "complaining friend." He speaks of the tripartite covenant and then the question first arose out of the same emergency:

"Yes, Sir; I will also say that during that month of December the long document which has become technically styled—I don't know why—the true story, for it was not a true story; it was a false one, as Mr. Beecher said he could not bear the publication of that; that it would kill him, and as the card to the complaining friend, as he expressed it, only caused the very comment which I sought to quell, I prepared another statement—a brief letter to a friend out West, I think—yes, Sir, it has been read in evidence. It bore date, I believe, on the very next day perhaps, the very last day of the year, or, at all events, it was written with a view to herald in the New Year season. There were a dozen different devices—some by Mr. Moulton, some by Mr. Beecher, and some by me—in that month."

Now, how does my friend venture to say, in the face of that direct proof upon the record, for the purpose of impeaching Mr. Tilton and imputing false evidence upon the stand to him, that when that true story was referred to in the evidence of Mr. Tilton he pronounced it true, but when it was unearthed and revealed by Mr. Redpath, swore to its being a lie. Why, I think John Milton and John K. Porter said truth needs no policies or stratagems. What is the need of this misrepresentation, and what is the policy of the argument founded on falsehood to support a theory which they call the truth.

### THE LETTER TO A COMPLAINING FRIEND.

Well, Mr. Porter says in relation to the letter of a friend at the West that it was not intended for the public, that it was laid away for use. He charges that Mr. Tilton, with the subtle forecast which is attributed to him, prepared this letter to "a friend in the West," and laid it away for future use in the line of his conspiracy against the integrity and purity of character of Henry Ward Beecher. Well, let us see about that. I have already read to you sufficient upon that subject. I don't know but I ought to read that letter; it makes a very ingenious and happy and well-directed device in pursuit of the line of policy which was adopted by all the parties interested in this matter—that you remember, of course. On page 429 the questions were put to Mr. Tilton,

"What was the occasion for the difficulty at that time which called forth the letter 'To a Complaining Friend'? Why, Sir, during the month of December, 1872, the public pressure put upon me to do something in regard to Mrs. Woodhull's story was utterly beyond the power of any language to describe. Every newspaper throughout the land was demanding that some explanation should be made—demanding that Mr. Beecher should make it, demanding that Mr. Bowen should make it, demanding that I should make it, demanding that we all should make it, and there was a pressure in the City of Brooklyn, and there was a pressure in the Church, and everywhere—the very air seemed to rest upon us.

What did Mr. Beecher say in regard to that state of things or the necessity of doing something? I have already mentioned that about a fortnight before the interview I have just given Mr. Beecher had devised, as a plan of meeting it, that we should cut the tripartite covenant in two, and take out Mr. Bowen's part and charge him with all the slanders, and make him bear the burden of retracting it.

And this letter to 'A Complaining Friend' succeeded that? A.—Yes, Sir, about ten or fifteen days."

Well, it would seem to be a satisfactory answer to all that is said by Mr. Porter upon that subject, as to its being laid away for use, that it was published, and so it was intended, I suppose.

### WAS THE LETTER OF CONTRITION GARBLED.

The next accusation against Mr. Tilton is that he quotes the Bacon letter, and garbles what is called the letter of contrition or letter of apology, and fails to give that part of it which is most favorable to Mr. Beecher. Now this is a serious accusation, gentlemen; unless the gentlemen on the other side deem these accusations of importance, as bearing upon the question of credibility in this case, why they would not have been presented at such length and with so much earnestness and zeal by my friend. I am not prepared to let them stand without showing how far they are justified, and whether they really assail the essential integrity and truth of Mr. Tilton or any other person produced as a witness in his behalf. Now, in this Bacon letter so much of the letter of apology is published as I read:

"I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead.

HENRY WARD BEECHER."

Now, please remember the situation. Dr. Bacon, in a letter of great severity, had impugned the manliness and honor of Mr. Tilton—had represented him as fawning on Mr. Beecher—represented him as a knave and a dog who was subsisting upon the magnanimity of Henry Ward Beecher; and the object of this letter to Dr. Bacon I am sure you cannot have forgotten, gentlemen, and I wish it were not too much of an infliction upon your time and my strength to read it. But it was intended as an answer to that imputation, and nothing more. No charge is made against Mr. Beecher in that letter. Not the slightest imputation, by word or suggestion, in that letter, of any imputation against Mr. Beecher, and I beg you to remember it, gentlemen; and if there be any hesitation upon your part in receiving that assertion as true, the letter shall be read. I assert again, there is not a word—there is not a suggestion—from the beginning to the end of that most admirable and self-poised document, imputing the slightest offense to Henry Ward Beecher or Elizabeth R. Tilton. On the contrary, it shields both. It defends both. But when this man was characterized by a leading divine and Christian gentleman in this country as a knave and a dog, the dependent on Henry Ward Beecher's sufferance, and living only by the tolerance of Henry Ward Beecher, was Theodore Tilton to be still? Was he to submit to this imputation—an imputation beneath which he could not live in silence. With all his granted intellectual power, with all the strength of that genius which had ever carried him to the pinnacle of renown, he could not have held his head, in this community, above the pavement, resting upon that imputation. What did he do? Why, by that simple, manly, temperate recital of facts, without passion, without accusation, without epithet, he told the simple relation of known facts in regard to his dealing with the church and the "West" charges, carrying no imputation against anybody, but relieving him from all imputation, and inserted this quotation from Henry Ward Beecher's letter, showing that Mr. Tilton was not quite so hopeless and base and dependent upon Henry Ward Beecher as Mr. Bacon chose to suppose and to charge. And what part of it did he omit? Mr. Porter said he omitted that part which would bear most in favor of Mr. Beecher. The remaining part of it is:

"But others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends; toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless—sinned against—bearing the transgressions of another."

Did my friend want Mr. Tilton to publish that?

"Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that he may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me. I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence."

Now, as fair men—as honorable gentlemen—I appeal to you whether there was any disingenuousness, any unfairness in that quotation from that letter by Mr. Tilton; whether the quotation was not conceived in the most generous spirit toward Mr. Beecher, and in the pursuit, with reference to his wife and family, of that policy upon which he had ever acted, to suppress every publication and every suggestion of impurity or wrong on her part. Why, what would have been the effect if Mr Tilton had added what my friend says he was base for omitting—the offense for which Mr. Beecher apologized to him—the quotation showing that Mr. Beecher was the wrong-doer, not Mr. Tilton, the knave and the dog. If, in addition to that, he had pointed that portion of this letter to a direct connection with Mrs. Tilton, showing that the offense which he admitted was an offense against her purity and honor, why, what would my learned friends have said of the delicacy and manliness and affection of this husband toward his wife?

### ANOTHER MISREPRESENTATION BY DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

Both these learned counsel have quite needlessly misrepresented another important fact. Both have stated that Mr. Tilton, by Redpath, in the Summer of 1874, sent word to Mr. Beecher that he was going to change his accusation. An utter mistake. Hereafter I shall ask your attention to the narrative of Mr. Redpath, but here I say that there is not in that narrative a single word justifying the use of that phrase by these two distinguished counsel. Mr. Tilton did send word to Mr. Beecher, by Redpath, that he was going to charge adultery. Why did he do it? Why, up to that hour these men had been working after a common interest, and by a united effort, to save Mrs. Tilton. It was not only the policy of silence, but it was the policy of misrepresentation. It was the policy of devices. It was the policy of concealment, to which Mr. Beecher was committed, which he abetted and aided, and in the pursuit of that policy Mr. Tilton had invariably represented the offense of Mr. Beecher toward his wife to be that of impure solicitation. And it is remarkable, gentlemen—look through the evidence and you will not find that he has uttered a lie upon that subject. He has said his wife was as pure as an angel, as white as snow; but upon this record you will not find a single instance where Theodore Tilton has said, distinctly and definitely of his wife's offense, and of Mr. Beecher's crime, that it was not adultery. That is unimportant. It is true that throughout the whole of their efforts at suppression Mr. Tilton has persistently declared that his wife was pure and that Beecher's offense was improper approaches—nothing more. That was the statement in all these documents. What was in this Bacon letter to excite the ire of Henry Ward Beecher? It is said it was a hostile attack. Where is the evidence of the hostility? Why, Mr. Beecher, in his statement before the committee—eulogized as such a wonderful and magnanimous production on the part of my learned friend—Mr. Beecher himself, in that statement, admits an offense—a wrong. Why, the Bacon letter charges nothing more, imputes nothing more, insinuates nothing more. What is there, then, in that to justify the ire of Mr. Beecher? There is not a word referring to him except the simple production of that quotation from his own letter of contrition, and that part of it which, upon this trial, he admits to be genuine. Well, I shall ask you to consider, by and by, what justification this furnished to Mr. Beecher to precipitate this controversy upon the public and to invite and press an examination which must necessarily result in the full disclosure and examination of all these painful circumstances. Well, my learned friend says, "Why, Mrs. Moulton pronounced you, Mr. Tilton, a traitor, and a villain," and that is presented by counsel as the judgment of one of our witnesses upon the party who produced her. Well, did it strike my friends as a little singular when they were exposing what I, adopting the language of my friend, may say was the loathing of Mrs. Moulton toward Mr. Tilton—that they are at the same time charging her with becoming a conspiratress and a perjuress to support the interests of Mr. Tilton—that this lady too, as my friend says, although she pronounced Tilton a traitor and a villain, yet says my friend, "she arranged that she should be a witness in an action of crim. con., and pledged herself to be a witness." Well, there is a strange incongruity in these representations of the counsel. It is utterly impossible that Mrs. Moulton could have maintained these conflicting and irreconcilable attitudes and positions and purposes with regard to Mr. Tilton and his claims. But what were the circumstances under which Mrs. Moulton made use of these harsh expressions? I would like, if I can, to relieve my client from that unfavorable and unpleasant attitude; at least, to modify somewhat the severity of the judgment which my learned friend infers from these expressions.

"Q.—Do you remember an interview that you had with Mr. Tilton at your house during some of those years? In January, 1873, do you remember having an interview with Mr. Tilton at your house, in which you told him that he was a villain, and would betray your husband, as he had Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I remember an interview with Mr. Tilton something like that.

Q.—Do you remember when that was? A.—Yes, Sir; it was last July.

Q.—Last July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember, on his making some remark in answer to this statement of yours, that you threatened to send for a policeman and have him put out of the house? A.—No, Sir; I never remember the policeman nor any reference to any policeman.

Q.—What did you further tell him? A.—I said if he was unkind to Frank, my husband—if he turned on him in any way, in so much as by a look—that he must never come into our house again.

Q.—Did you, on the occasion of any interview that you had with Mr. Beecher, say to him this, or words equivalent to it, that 'at heart, Theodore Tilton is treacherous and hates you?' A.—I think I might have said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton hated him; I think he had good reason to.

Q.—Do you think that you did say to Mr. Beecher 'at heart Theodore Tilton is treacherous and hates you?' A.—I remember repeatedly saying to Mr. Beecher that I thought it was impossible for Mr. Tilton to keep this quiet. I might, in that way, have said that I thought he was treacherous.'

Mr. Shearman—She says she said it a number of times.

Mr. Beach (reading);

"Q.—You think you may have said that a number of times to Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I may have said it a number of times to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—A number of times? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so."

And the way she said it was that she told Mr. Beecher that it was thought it was impossible for Mr. Tilton to keep this quiet. And further on Mr. Evarts, not being satisfied with the pursuit of that question, again introduced it.

"Q.—You had a conversation with him, a part of which was that if he turned upon your husband, even by a look—what led you to think of his turning upon your husband? A.—I remember, it was in August this conversation took place; it was with reference to Mr. Moulton having failed to make his statement before the committee, as he had promised. At my earnest solicitation, a short statement was prepared for Mr. Moulton and given to the committee in place of the long statement, as he said to give Mr. Beecher another chance to state his case fairly. Mr. Tilton did not know of that; he had been out of town. When he came home in the evening, he came into our house with Judge Morris and said, 'Frank, you have broken your faith with the public; your reputation will suffer; you have promised faithfully to give to-day to the committee your statement; you have failed to do it;' I listened to him for some time; I was sitting in the back room, and I did not like the manner or the way in which he reproved Frank for having failed to make his statement, and I went in and spoke to him; my exact language I do not remember; I know that I was very angry, and reproved him very severely for speaking to Mr. Moulton in the way he did.

Q.—Well, did you call him a villain? A.—I may have called him a villain."

Well, that is the whole history of that transaction. If there is anything of solace or comfort to my learned friends, or to Mr. Beecher out of that, and if they can draw any inference from that, that Mrs. Moulton considers Mr. Tilton either treacherous or dishonorable, why I do not begrudge them the crumb.

This lady speaks of a suit having been spoken of, and she says, in answer to this question:

"Q.—How, then, had you learned of the things that you told Mr. Beecher then? A.—Because I had heard Mr. Tilton say that he would take his case into the courts of justice, where he would be dealt with fairly."

There is nothing in the testimony of this lady which justifies the imputation of Mr. Porter that she arranged to be witness upon the trial of an action of crim. con. to be brought by Mr. Tilton, or pledged herself to be a witness. He asked when first the idea of her being a witness in this or any other case was presented to her mind; she mentioned that it was in July, 1874, when Mr. Tilton, dissatisfied with the course of proceeding before the Examining Committe, threatened to bring an action, and the remark then followed that in case of such an event she would necessarily be a witness in the case.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

## *REMINDERS OF PAST TROUBLES.*

Occasional reminders of the troubles through which the inhabitants of Paris struggled during the late war, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have not been wanting in the shape of live shells turning up under the spade of the gardener, or the mattock of the road-man, and it now appears that the higher part of the Faubourg Saint Denis has been for the last four years exposed to destruction from a far more dangerous relic of Communist warfare. A building society having lately undertaken to erect a number of houses on a piece of ground in which the foundations of a large barrack were laid in 1869, the cellars of this building, which were apparently filled up with rubbish, were explored, when it was discovered that many of these were filled with barrels of mineral tar. It appears from an inquiry immediately set on foot that this depot of no fewer than 140 barrels of this substance was made by the Communists, a few days before the entrance of the troops, with a view to interposing a girdle of fire between the avenging Versaillais and the insurgent Parisians.

## *NEW-JERSEY COLLEGES.*

### COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The Commencement exercises of the various educational institutions in New-Jersey take place this month, except those of Drew Seminary, at Madison, and the Episcopal College, at Burlington, which have already been held. New-Jersey comprises within its limits five denominational institutions. Nassau Hall, (largely Presbyterian,) at Princeton; Rutgers College, (Reformed,) at New-Brunswick; Seton Hall, (Roman Catholic,) at South Orange; Drew Seminary, (Methodist,) at Madison, and the Episcopal College at Burlington. There are also two other theological institutions at Princeton and New-Brunswick, which prepare students for the colleges, for the ministry, and are feeders for the Church.

Of these institutions Princeton is the oldest, and the ensuing Commencement will be the 128th. The programme is as follows:

*Saturday, June 26, 2 P. M.*—Annual games of the Princeton Athletic Club.

*Sunday, June 27*—Baccalaureate sermon by President McCosh to the Graduating Class, at 11 A. M. in the First Presbyterian Church.

*Monday, June 28*—The annual gymnastic exhibition by the students, under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. George Goldie, in the gymnasium, from 9 to 10:30 A. M. Open to the public without tickets. Class-day exercises of the Class of 1875, beginning at 11 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Admission by tickets to be obtained from the Class Committee. Promenade concert in the College Campus in the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

*Tuesday, June 29*—At 10:45 A. M. the procession will be formed at the college chapel and move to the First Presbyterian Church, where the annual oration before the literary societies will be delivered by John K. Cowen, A. M., of the Class of 1866. At the conclusion of the oration of Mr. Cowen, the annual meetings of the literary societies will be held in their respective halls. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the college chapel at 3:30 P. M. The Junior orations by representatives of the literary societies will be delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church at 8 P. M. Admission only by tickets assigning to reserved seats.

*Wednesday, June 30*—The 128th Annual Commencement.—At 9 A. M. the procession will be formed at the college chapel, and move to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Commencement orations will be pronounced, the degrees conferred, and the prizes and fellowships announced. Alumni dinner at 2:30 P. M., in Dickinson Hall. Tickets may be obtained from the Reception Committee at the college chapel, after the close of the Commencement exercises.

Excursion tickets to Princeton from New-York, Philadelphia, and the principal stations intervening will be sold on the 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, good to Thursday, July 1. Trains will leave New-York at 7 and 8:40 A. M., and return at 5:10 and 8:10 P. M.

The Rutgers College Commencement will come off the week before, beginning on Sunday evening, June 20, with the Baccalaureate sermon by President Campbell. On Tuesday, noon, Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, will deliver an address to the literary societies, and in the evening the Junior exhibition will be given at the Opera-house. On Wednesday the Commencement exercises will be held. The honor men are J. H. Salisbury, valedictory and Latin salutatory; C. L. D. Washburne, English salutatory; J. P. Searle, philosophical oration; H. A. Hendrickson, scientific oration. Orators—W. F. Anderson, Robert Barr, I. Z. Hattori, James Kemlo, P. T. Pockman, J. G. Sutphen, A. L. Titsworth, O. H. Walser, W. P. Watson, J. E. Ward, B. V. D. Wyckoff. Mr. Salisbury will only pronounce the salutatory. The address by Mr. Hattori will be in Japanese, and will be a feature of the occasion. He has proved himself a faithful and successful student, and is held in high estimation; he is a graduate from the scientific school. The graduating class numbers thirty-four, of whom twenty-three are full-course men, and eleven partial; of the orators, six excelled in scholarship, and five in composition. The Suydam prize in natural sciences has been awarded to Mr. John Ackerman; the Bradley prize for mathematics to Mr. William F. Anderson; the Brodhead classical prize to Mr. T. D. Swift. Rutgers is also preparing for the "Inter-collegiate Contest," and has appointed committees on Greek, mathematics, and essays.

The commencement at Seton Hall takes place on the 30th, under the direction of Rev. Bishop Corrigan, of the Diocese of Newark. The Morris Female Institute, a high classical school at Morristown, closes on the 16th, with an address by United States Senator Randolph.

## *THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHINA SEAS.*

Papers received by the China mail bring particulars of the collision which occurred on Sunday, the 4th of April, between the China Coast Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ocean and the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's steamer Fusing, on the voyage between Shanghai and Tientsin. The Fusing sank immediately, and fifty-five of those on board were drowned. The *North China Daily News* says:

"The weather was calm at the time, but a dense fog prevailed, and the sea was rising in a heavy though unbroken swell. The Fusing was going almost dead slow, when suddenly the sound of a steam whistle was heard, and almost as suddenly was seen the form of a large vessel bearing dead on to her. The order was given to back stern at full speed, but before the effect of the engines could be well felt the stranger vessel struck the Fusing just about the fore-rigging, and such was the force of the blow that the whole of her fore compartment was cut completely asunder. The scene that then ensued was dreadful. The Fusing had about 125 people, including passengers, on board, and almost before a boat could be launched she went down head foremost. Many of the people were in the forecastle, some asleep, and as she dived into the sea some of the poor people were seen running along her decks to avoid the waters that were rushing after them. Fortunately, at least in this instance, she had some deck cargo, consisting of spars of wood, and these floating as she sank were the means of salvation to a goodly number of the people on board. Capt. Andrews managed to get one boat afloat, and into this were soon crammed about twenty-six of the passengers and crew; and, to the honor of those on board the Ocean be it said, that vessel stopped her engines, stood by, and, lowering her boats, saved about thirty more of the unfortunates, who by this time were either floating in the water or on the spars washed from the deck of the Fusing. Still there were many whom it was impossible to save. Some were either killed in the forecastle by being crushed by the bows of the Ocean, or were so dreadfully injured as to be incapable of doing anything to save themselves, and in this manner some seventy or more found a watery grave. The Ocean herself received such severe injury that, had the weather been in any degree rough, it is more than probable she would not have lived to reach port. As it was, a large hole was knocked in her bows, and her fore compartment was filled with water, but luckily the bulkhead stood firm and so another catastrophe was prevented. The sad affair happened about 120 miles north of Shaweishan Island. Favored with continued calm weather, the Ocean reached Woosung before the gale on Monday night came on, or it is believed by those on board that she must have sunk, and therefore the tale of disaster could not have been told."

## *A FRENCH VIEW OF WATERLOO.*

The eighth volume of the *Correspondance de P. J. Proudhon* contains a curious and interesting letter on the battle of Waterloo. The subject is not exactly new, but the opinions of the celebrated French thinker are none the less worth reading. Subjoined are a few of the most salient passages:

"Several weeks before the battle, Wellington, who expected the Emperor would invade Belgium, had exposed the route from Brussels to Charleroi. He took note of the position of Mont Saint-Jean, and, without telling anybody, said to himself that it was there where he would stop the French army. This is now a historical fact, and when we come to examine on the spot the plan of Wellington, we are bound to admit that the criticisms of the defeated Napoleon thereon are paltry indeed. The poor Emperor was led into a trap, and he was so well caught in it that he never appears to have understood the causes of his defeat. I do not intend to describe the engagement, but having studied the official documents and the field of battle, I do not hesitate to say that Napoleon showed as little prudence and discernment in his attempt of 1815 as he evinced moral sense in his return from Elba. His strategy was scandalous and pitiful. * * * I should like to know what genius there was in throwing masses of men one against the other? And yet there was nothing else. Napoleon was the hammer and Wellington the anvil; the whole question was which of the two would be used up the first. * * * 'Ah! if the Prussians had not arrived!' cry some. No doubt; but they were bound to arrive; Wellington expected them three hours earlier than they appeared. Napoleon was the only man who did not expect them; he thought he had annihilated them at Ligny! 'Ah, if Grouchy had only arrived!' No doubt, again; but unfortunately Napoleon himself had ordered him to pursue the 'remnants' of the Prussian army, while he himself was to settle Wellington. * * * Military critics, such as Jomini and Charras, take all kinds of petty exceptions to the plan of Napoleon, but the truth is that the Emperor, having aroused the coalition of Europe against him, went into Belgium like a blind man feeling his way; that he neither knew nor suspected the strength of his enemies; that he guessed nothing of their plan; that, full of contempt for the two English and Prussian Generals, he took no account of their combinations; while what he called in them military faults were the result of deep calculation. Thus, at noon, in giving the signal for battle, he said, 'We have two chances to one.' On their side, Wellington and Blucher said, 'We hold him now!' And when we read history attentively, we must be of their opinion. * * * Of what use, however, to talk of the faults and deceptions of the Emperor? Wellington and Blucher had also theirs; in war, as at cards, faults and mistakes are always made. Balance the faults of one against the faults of the other, and you will arrive at the inglorious conclusion that victory sided with the biggest battalions."

## *THE RAILROAD WAR.*

### RUMORS AND GOSSIP FROM BALTIMORE—LOSSES UNDER THE PRESENT RATES.

*From the Baltimore American, June 8.*

The many rumors that have been filling the air for the past few days, with regard to the railroad war, have been the means of greatly reviving the interest of the public in it. Private telegraphic advices from New-York yesterday stated that it was reported there that President Scott, of the Pennsylvania, and President Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central Company, had had a conference on Saturday, the result of which was an agreement to reduce the present rates of freight fifty per cent. This agreement, it was also stated, had been entered into by the Erie Company. Later telegrams to the effect that Erie stock had declined on account of some reduction made by the company in their freight rates gave the report some color of truth. The railroad officials here on being approached on the subject were unanimous in saying that they had heard nothing in reference to it, and believed it to be a rumor. One of the Baltimore and Ohio officials expressed the opinion that there was no foundation for the report, and that if any such combination as indicated had been made the result would be that the road which carried the most freight would lose the most money. A railroad man who has been in the freight business for several years, in alluding to the fact that both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies claim to be losing no money at the present rates on Western bound freight, said that it was well understood among railroad men that the claim had no basis in truth. When, just previous to the breaking out of the war, a joint schedule was adopted by the two companies covering charges on freight from Baltimore to the West, the rate on a special class to Chicago was placed at thirty-seven cents. This special class included sugar, syrups, coffee, salt, and other articles. The rate of thirty-seven cents, it was conceded, would only yield a fair remuneration to the capital invested. This special class of freight, said this railroad critic, could be shipped to Chicago to-day at twelve cents and either road would take it at that figure. If the thirty-seven-cent rate was only a fair remuneration, he was very desirous to know how much each company was making on the twelve-cent rate. This special class embraced the bulk of the Western bound freight, which, he argued, made the loss of the companies all the heavier. Stockholders, he thought, were perceiving this, and were unwilling to believe any longer the stories told them by the officials of the companies that the roads were making money. The Baltimore and Potomac Road is doing a very heavy passenger business at present, and extra cars are attached to most of the trains.

### CHICAGO RUMORS OF JAY GOULD'S PLANS—THE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A LINE TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

*From the Chicago Tribune, June 7.*

During the last week or two the city has been full of rumors regarding certain projects and combinations contemplated by Mr. Jay Gould, whose ambition is to control a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and, judging by present appearances, he will undoubtedly succeed. It is a well-known fact that this shrewd manipulator, since he got control of the Union Pacific, has gobbled up every competing line, so as to enable him to make such rates as he chose. In raising the rates he has, however, encountered much opposition from the Iowa pool lines, which consist of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and North-western, all of which lead from this city to Omaha. On this account Mr. Gould is very unfriendly to the pool, and has for some time been taking measures by which it is said it will be broken up. There is but little doubt that he has been trying to obtain control of one of the above-named roads, but thus far he has had but little success in this scheme. It was expected that at the late election of the Chicago & North-western Railroad he would at least secure three of the new Directors; but this prediction has turned out to be wrong, as only one change was made, and whether that was in favor of Mr. Gould or not could not be ascertained. Mr. Tracy, who controls both the Rock Island and North-western Roads, is accredited with the failure of Mr. Gould's scheme in this respect, and he is reported to have said that during his life Gould should not get control of either of these lines. It is now reported that Mr. Gould is trying to get control of the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. By getting these lines he would have a direct line from Detroit to San Francisco, and, if the report were true that he already controlled the Erie and Canada Southern, his desire to control a line from New-York to San Francisco would be attained.

In the meantime Mr. Gould is taking measures to control another line in case this scheme fails. Facts have come to light during the last two weeks which show that the Union Pacific has, to all intents and purposes, swallowed up the Kansas Pacific, and also the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad. The contract has been drawn up, and but one signature is wanted to bind the sale. Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific, has not yet given his assent, but it is asserted that he will in a few days. Under the new combination the Jay Gould clique will control the freight, passenger, and express traffic of these lines. The facts are not known outside of official circles, but announcement will be made in time to have the contract go into effect on the 1st of July. This new combination will control the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. By this arrangement Mr. Gould can act entirely independent of the pool, which necessarily must break up. He can take all Pacific Coast freight by a southern line around Chicago, via St. Louis, or he can ship freights by the Chicago and Alton, which connects at New-Mexico, Mo., with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. Yet it is certain that Mr. Gould would prefer to control one of the pool lines, which would give him the most direct route. The above arrangement has in all probability been made to bring the Chicago roads to terms.

## *A PHASE OF FRENCH LIFE.*

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "A curious case illustrating one of the many delicate phases of life in Paris has just come before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. M. Georges Violet, a retired gentleman, died a few months ago, at a comparatively early age, from consumption. On attaining his majority, he formed the acquaintance of a young lady named Léonie Viteaux, who became his mistress, and was eventually received into the family of M. Violet on the same footing as if she had been his wife. She attended him during his long illness, accompanied him to various watering-places, and drove out with his mother in her carriage. At length the case of M. Violet became hopeless, and seeing his approaching end he made his will, by which he made his mother universal legatee, on the condition that she gave an annuity of £40 to his mistress, as a reward for the care and attention she had bestowed on him. The poor fellow died and was duly buried, and Mme. Violet, his mother, continued on the best terms with Mlle. Viteaux, until the latter, finding that Mme. Violet did not proceed to execute the will, broached the question of the annuity. Thereon, Mme. Violet refused point blank to entertain the matter, and Mlle. Viteaux was obliged to go to law. The respective counsel for the plaintiff and defendant gave, as was perhaps natural under the circumstances, a very different account of the young lady. According to one she was everything that was good, barring her living under the protection of M. Violet; according to the other, she was an intriguing little serpent, who had made other victims than M. Violet. However, the will was there, and executed it must be. But after paying debts and funeral expenses, it was found that M. Violet had not left enough to assure an annuity of £40. So the court decided that the accounts should be sent before a notary, and that Mlle. Viteaux should receive an annuity in proportion to the sum that remained to the good. It may appear strange to English readers that Mme. Violet should have elected to wash such dirty linen in public, but they manage these things, as you see, very differently in France."

## *EXAMINATIONS AT THE CITY COLLEGE.*

The examinations for advancement and graduation at the College of the City of New-York were yesterday continued, the various subjects treated being French, Spanish, German, Latin, English literature, algebra, and geometry. The examinations of the Seniors in French were devoted wholly to translation, one of the selections being Lamartine's "Adieux au Collége." The examinations of the same class in Spanish were devoted to translation and analysis, while those in German and Latin not only included translation, but also grammar, prosody, and literature. The examinations were respectively conducted under the supervision of Profs. Roemer, Morales, Werner, and Herbermann. The examination of the Junior class in English literature comprised twelve questions, among which were the following: Describe the merits and defects of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall;" give a sketch of Sir Walter Scott, stating his chief excellencies as a prose fiction writer and romantic poet, and name some of his principal works; why has the Scottish dialect a literature of its own; compare and contrast Byron and Shelley as men and authors, and describe the characteristics of the former's style, showing why he failed as dramatic writer; explain how Southey's treatment of Oriental poetry differs from that of Moore. The examinations of the commercial and classical students of the introductory department in algebra and geometry were conducted by means of two sets of papers in each subject, each set being composed of five problems. To-day will be devoted to examinations in analytical geometry, French, Latin, and anatomy.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Western Union... 75¼ | 100 Pacific Mail...b3. 32⅜ |
| 10 do........ 75¼ | 300 do........ 32¼ |
| 100 do........ 75¼ | 700 do........ 32⅛ |
| 100 do........ 75⅜ | 900 do........ 32¼ |
| 100 do.......c. 75⅜ | 400 do........ 32⅜ |
| 100 do......b3. 75½ | 2900 do........ 32½ |
| 400 do........ 75⅜ | 100 do.......c. 32½ |
| 100 do......s3. 75¼ | 300 do........ 32⅝ |
| 600 Erie Railway..... 17⅝ | 200 do........ 32⅞ |
| 100 do......s3. 17⅝ | 100 do........ 32¾ |
| 1300 do......s3. 17½ | 1200 do........ 32⅞ |
| 900 Union Pacific.... 70⅞ | 5300 Lake Shore.... 61½ |
| 300 do........ 70¾ | 100 do........ 61⅜ |
| 100 do......s3. 70¾ | 900 do........ 61¼ |
| 100 do........ 70½ | 800 do........ 61⅜ |
| 100 do........ 70½ | 1000 do........ 61⅜ |
| 300 do......s3. 70⅜ | 500 do........ 61⅝ |
| 900 do......s3. 70¼ | 1000 do......s3. 61⅝ |
| 100 do........ 70⅜ | 3200 do........ 61¾ |
| 100 do......s3. 70¼ | 1000 do........ 61⅞ |
| 10 do........ 70 | 4600 do........ 61⅞ |
| 100 do........ 70¼ | 1500 do......b3. 61⅝ |
| 100 do......b3. 70⅜ | 1000 do........ 61¾ |
| 100 do.......c. 70½ | 2500 do........ 61⅞ |
| 100 do........ 70½ | 1500 do......s3. 61⅞ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102⅞ | 100 do.......c. 61¾ |
| 100 North-western.c 38⅝ | 200 do........ 61¾ |
| 100 do........ 38⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 23¼ |
| 100 Tol. & Wabash.... 9⅝ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c.......12.125⅜ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....12.120½ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12.120⅝ | 10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.......12.117⅞ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.122½ | |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, o... 55 | 130 U. S. Ex......b.c. 44½ |
| 6,000 Va. 6s Def.... 8¾ | 200 do........ 45 |
| 2,000 C. & N. W. C.... 95 | 100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 32⅞ |
| 1,000 Erie 4th........ 90 | 200 do........ 33 |
| 1,000 N. Y. C.6s S.bs. 98½ | 200 C.,M.& St.P.P.b.c. 55½ |
| 1,000 U. Pacific 1st..103¼ | 800 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 61¾ |
| 1,000 do........ 103⅜ | 100 do.......c. 61¾ |
| 7,000 do........ 103½ | 1500 do........ 61⅞ |
| 8,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91½ | 800 do........ 62 |
| 1,000 do........ 91⅞ | 1500 do........ 62⅛ |
| 10,000 Cen. P. G. bds 104⅛ | 500 do........ 62¼ |
| 5,000 C. P.S.A.bs.s3.110 | 500 do........ 62⅜ |
| 5,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 83¾ | 1500 do......s3. 62⅜ |
| 10,000 C. & Pitts.4th.100½ | 500 do......s3. 62⅛ |
| 1,000 Internat'l 1st. 62 | 1000 do......b3. 62¼ |
| 10,000 P. 7s g. by Mo.103 | 500 do......s3. 62⅜ |
| 2,000 L. D'k bs..b.c.100¾ | 500 do.......c. 62⅜ |
| 40 Bk. State of N.Y.111 | 200 do........ 62½ |
| 5 Fourth N. Bank..100⅞ | 900 do........ 62⅛ |
| 200 Quicksilver....... 17⅝ | 1700 do........ 62¼ |
| 300 Mo.,K.&M.A.P.b.c. 5 | 600 do......s3. 62⅜ |
| 16 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.102½ | 3200 do........ 62⅜ |
| 100 do........ 102¾ | 1300 do......s3. 62¼ |
| 100 do........ 103⅛ | 800 do......s3. 62⅛ |
| 200 do........ 103⅝ | 2200 do........ 62¼ |
| 100 do........ 103¾ | 500 do......b3. 62⅜ |
| 100 do........ 104⅛ | 1800 do......s3. 32⅛ |
| 500 do........ 104 | 3200 do........ 62⅜ |
| 100 do........ 103¾ | 3300 do........ 62½ |
| 300 do........ 103½ | 2100 do........ 62⅝ |
| 200 do........ 103¼ | 500 do........ 62¾ |
| 200 do......b3.103⅛ | 50 do........ 62½ |
| 200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 75⅜ | 300 do........ 62¾ |
| 100 do........ 75½ | 3100 do........ 62⅞ |
| 600 do........ 75⅝ | 2100 do........ 62¾ |
| 2100 do........ 75¾ | 100 do......s3. 62⅝ |
| 900 do........ 75⅞ | 100 do........ 62¾ |
| 1200 do........ 75¾ | 500 Union Pacific.b.c. 70½ |
| 600 do......b3. 75¾ | 1200 do........ 70⅝ |
| 600 do......b3. 75⅞ | 400 do......b3. 70¾ |
| 500 do......b3. 76 | 200 do.......c. 70⅝ |
| 2400 do........ 75⅞ | 300 do........ 70½ |
| 200 do........ 75¾ | 800 do........ 70⅝ |
| 400 do........ 75⅝ | 500 do........ 70¼ |
| 900 do........ 75¾ | 500 do........ 71⅛ |
| 2700 do........ 75⅞ | 300 do........ 70 |
| 100 Erie R'way...b. c. 17⅝ | 100 Ill. Central..... 101½ |
| 600 do........ 17¾ | 250 C. & Pitts. Guar.. 88 |
| 200 do........ 17⅞ | 400 C. & R. I..b.c.b3.103 |
| 800 do........ 18 | 100 do.....b10.103 |
| 900 do........ 17⅞ | 100 do........ 102⅞ |
| 1000 do......s30. 17½ | 100 do.......b3.102⅞ |
| 200 do........ 17⅝ | 100 do.......b3.103 |
| 1200 do........ 17¾ | 400 Chi. & N. W.. b.c. 38⅞ |
| 300 do......b3. 17¾ | 500 do.......b3. 38⅞ |
| 250 American Exp.... 63½ | 200 do........ 38¾ |
| 1100 Pacific Mail.b.c. 32⅜ | 400 do........ 39 |
| 600 do......b3. 33 | 400 do........ 39⅛ |
| 100 do.......c. 33 | 600 do........ 39¼ |
| 300 do........ 33⅛ | 1200 do......b3. 39¼ |
| 100 do........ 33¼ | 50 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c 54 |
| 1400 do........ 33¼ | 9 do........ 53 |
| 200 do.......c. 32¾ | 300 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 9¾ |
| 300 do........ 33¼ | 200 do........ 9⅝ |
| 300 do........ 33¼ | 100 Del., L. & West..117⅛ |
| 1000 do........ 33⅜ | 200 Chic. & Alton.....102½ |
| 1400 do........ 33⅜ | 100 Morris & Es..b.c.103 |
| 300 do......b3. 33½ | 19 do........ 103¼ |
| 100 do.......c. 33⅜ | 100 do........ 103⅛ |
| 200 do......s3. 33¼ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 23⅜ |
| 1700 do........ 33⅜ | 100 do.......c. 23⅜ |
| 300 do........ 33 | 400 do........ 23½ |
| 2000 do........ 33⅜ | 100 do........ 23⅝ |
| 200 do........ 33¼ | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. Coup. 5s, '81.........118⅜ | 200 Erie Railway..... 17⅝ |
| | 100 do........ 17¾ |
| 100 Western Union... 75¾ | 1000 Lake Shore....... 62⅛ |
| 100 do........ 75½ | 300 do........ 62⅝ |
| 1500 do........ 75⅝ | 1700 do........ 62½ |
| 500 do......s3. 75⅝ | 100 do......s3. 62½ |
| 100 do.......c. 75¾ | 1900 do........ 62⅝ |
| 400 do........ 75¾ | 600 do........ 62½ |
| 20 American Ex...... 63¾ | 500 do......b3. 62⅜ |
| 5 U. S. Express.... 45 | 1200 do........ 62⅜ |
| 200 North-west....s3. 39 | 1000 do........ 62½ |
| 100 do........ 39 | 500 do......s3. 62½ |
| 100 do........ 38⅞ | 2000 do......s3. 62⅝ |
| 600 Pacific Mail....... 33 | 100 St. Paul Pref..... 55¼ |
| 100 do......b3. 33 | 200 do......s3. 55 |
| 200 do........ 32⅞ | 200 Union Pacific..... 70⅛ |
| 1200 do........ 32⅞ | 3200 do........ 70 |
| 100 do........ 32⅝ | 2000 do......s3. 69⅞ |
| 200 do........ 32¾ | 200 do........ 69⅞ |
| 300 do......b3. 32⅞ | 1000 do......s3. 69¾ |
| 500 do........ 32¾ | 100 Toledo & Wab..c. 9⅝ |
| 100 do........ 32⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 23⅜ |
| 300 do........ 32¾ | 200 do......s3. 23¼ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103⅜ | 100 do........ 23¼ |
| 100 do........ 103⅜ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........122½ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........125 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......123⅞ | 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........124⅝ |
| 2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........120¾ | 10,000 U. S. 5s R.,'81.117¾ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, N.... 54⅞ | 100 Mich. Cen.......... 66¼ |
| 1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s., b. c....... 54½ | 100 do........ 66⅛ |
| | 200 Clev. & P. G'd.... 88 |
| 10,000 Union Pac.1st.103⅛ | 80 do........ 88⅛ |
| 5,000 Union Pac.S.F. 92 | 400 Chic. & N.W..b. c. 38⅞ |
| 1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Br'ch. 92⅜ | 600 do........ 38½ |
| | 100 do......s3. 38¼ |
| 10,000 N.Y.& N.H.6s.101¾ | 100 do........ 38⅜ |
| 3,000 L. Dock bds..100½ | 100 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 62¼ |
| 2,000 do........ 100¾ | 1500 do........ 62⅛ |
| 1,000 Mor.& Es.Con.102⅝ | 1500 do........ 62⅛ |
| 20,000 L. S. 1st. Con. Reg.......b. c. 99⅛ | 2900 do........ 62 |
| | 300 do........ 62⅛ |
| 1,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. b. c........ 94⅜ | 1200 do........ 62¼ |
| | 100 do......b3. 62⅜ |
| 18,000 W.U. Tel. bds., b. c.....s3.100½ | 200 do........ 62¾ |
| | 200 do......s3. 62¼ |
| 100 W.U. Tel..b.c.b3. 75⅜ | 100 do........ 62¼ |
| 400 do........ 75⅜ | 500 do........ 62⅛ |
| 200 do........ 75⅜ | 1800 do........ 62 |
| 1400 do........ 75⅝ | 500 do........ 61⅞ |
| 600 do........ 75¼ | 1000 do........ 61¾ |
| 1100 do........ 75⅜ | 1000 do......s3. 61⅝ |
| 100 do........ 75 | 500 do......s3. 61⅝ |
| 3300 do........ 74⅞ | 500 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 69⅞ |
| 100 Adams Ex....... 100¼ | 200 do.....s60. 68⅞ |
| 600 Pac. Mail....b. c. 32⅝ | 600 do........ 69⅞ |
| 100 do........ 32½ | 1200 do........ 69½ |
| 100 do.....s10. 32⅝ | 50 do........ 69¾ |
| 600 do........ 32⅞ | 900 do........ 69¾ |
| 700 do......s3. 32¾ | 800 do........ 69⅞ |
| 100 do.....s15. 32¼ | 900 do........ 69¼ |
| 700 do........ 32⅞ | 100 do........ 69⅞ |
| 100 do......b3. 32½ | 600 do.......s3. 69⅜ |
| 1100 do........ 32⅜ | 1100 do.......s3. 69 |
| 100 do........ 32½ | 5 N. J. Central.b. c.108⅝ |
| 200 do......s3. 32½ | 10 do........ 108½ |
| 200 do........ 32⅞ | 100 Chic.& R.I.b.c.b3.102⅞ |
| 700 do........ 32½ | 100 do........ 102¾ |
| 300 do........ 32⅜ | 200 do........ 102⅞ |
| 500 do......s3. 32¼ | 100 do........ 102⅝ |
| 100 do......s5. 32¼ | 100 T.. W. & W..b. c. 9½ |
| 200 do........ 32⅜ | 200 Chic. & Alton....102¼ |
| 15 Amer. Express.... 63½ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 23⅛ |
| 10 N.Y.C.& H.R..b. c.103⅛ | 200 do.......b3. 23⅛ |
| 200 Erie Railway.b. c. 17⅜ | 16 N.Y.,N.H. & H.b.c.141½ |
| 400 do........s3. 17⅝ | |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103⅜ | 500 Lake Shore...... 61⅝ |
| 100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 24 | 100 do......b3. 61¼ |
| 100 do........ 24⅛ | 400 do......b3. 61⅝ |
| 300 do........ 24⅜ | 800 do........ 61¾ |
| 100 N.Y.C. & Hud..s3.103¼ | 600 do........ 61⅞ |
| 1000 West. Union.... 74⅞ | 1800 do........ 62 |
| 1400 do......b3. 75 | 800 do........ 62⅛ |
| 200 do........ 75 | 1000 do........ 62¼ |
| 100 do......b3. 75⅛ | 2800 do........ 62⅛ |
| 100 do.....s3. 75 | 1300 do........ 62¼ |
| 800 do........ 75 | 200 do......s3. 62⅛ |
| 400 do........ 74⅞ | 100 St. Paul Pref.... 55 |
| 400 do........ 75 | 66 do........ 54¾ |
| 100 do........ 75⅛ | 100 Han. & St. Jo..... 22 |
| 1200 do........ 75⅜ | 100 Union Pacific..... 69 |
| 100 Pacific Mail....... 32⅝ | 100 do........ 69⅛ |
| 200 do.......c. 32⅝ | 200 do........ 69⅜ |
| 100 do........ 32½ | 100 do........ 69¾ |
| 500 do........ 32⅝ | 2000 do........ 69⅞ |
| 700 do........ 32¾ | 100 do......b3. 69⅝ |
| 100 Erie Railway..s4. 17½ | 200 do......b3. 69⅝ |
| 400 do......s3. 17⅝ | 100 do......s3. 69⅞ |
| 1200 do........ 17⅝ | 200 do......b3. 70 |
| 500 do......b3. 17⅞ | 100 do........ 69⅞ |
| 100 North-western... 38⅝ | 700 do........ 69⅞ |
| 100 Ohio & Miss.... 23⅜ | 200 do......s3. 69⅛ |
| 500 do......b3. 23¼ | 500 do........ 69½ |

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

The stock market to-day at the opening exhibited more firmness than for some days past, and in the early transactions an advance ranging from 1 to 1⅝ per cent. was effected, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Western Union being conspicuous in the improvement. The advance was occasioned by reports that there was a prospect for a settlement of the railroad war, founded on the conference yesterday between Messrs. Scott, Vanderbilt, and Jewett, at which it was stated a new basis for an amicable adjustment of questions in dispute likely to be satisfactory to Mr. Garrett had been agreed upon. A dispatch from Philadelphia, stating that Messrs. Garrett and Scott would meet in that city to-morrow or Friday, gave some color of probability to the reports in question. Subsequently, however, it turned out that there was no foundation for these rumors, and the market became weak and unsettled. Late in the day a firmer tone prevailed, and there was some recovery in the leading shares. New-York Central rose from 102½ to 104⅛, and later reacted to 103¼. Lake Shore advanced from 61⅛ to 62⅞, with a reaction after the second call to 61⅝, and a final rally to 62¼. Pacific Mail advanced from 32⅛ to 33½, closing at 32¾. Western Union rose from 75¼ to 76 on the announcement that the Directors had declared the quarterly dividend of 2 ℘ cent. recently recommended by the Executive Committee, and which is made payable July 15, the transfer books closing June 19. The gross earnings of the company for the year were $9,581,000, and net earnings, after deducting dividend charges, $3,151,000. North-western Common was firm early in the day at 38¾@39¼, but afterward lost the improvement. Union Pacific declined from 70⅞ to 69 and closed at 69½. Erie declined to 17½ and later sold at 17⅜@18. Rock Island declined from 103 to 102⅝. Ohio and Mississippi rose to 23½ and reacted to 23⅛. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm, and advanced from 24 to 24⅝ at the close, when it was announced that the steam-ship Faraday had completed the laying of the direct cable.

The money market was easy at 2@3 ℘ cent. During the afternoon there was rather more demand, but hardly sufficient to have any perceptible effect on rates. Prime mercantile paper continues in small supply, and sells at 3½ to 5 ℘ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported an increase of £218,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance. The money market at London is easier and securities firmer. Discounts in the open market for three months' bills are down to 3¼ ℘ cent., and at the Stock Exchange the rate for money is back to 3 ℘ cent. Consols for money closed at 92¾@92⅞, do. account 93⅛, old 1865s 106⅝@106¾, 1867s 109½@109¾, 10-40s 104¼, and new 5s 103¼. Erie ranged from 15 to 15¼. A dispatch from Berlin states that 20,000 shares of the Imperial Bank of Prussia were offered at public sale, the bids reaching fifteen times that amount. The sterling exchange market was firm, with a small business at $4 87 and $4 90, the nominal asking quotations being $4 87½ for 60 days and $4 90½ for demand bills. The gold speculation was weaker to-day, and the price declined ½ ℘ cent., the sales having been at 117@116½, closing at the lowest figure. Operators had generally looked for even a larger outflow of specie than last week, and were much disappointed at the smallness of to-day's shipments, as well as at the engagement of only $1,050,000 for the European steamer sailing to-morrow, and unloaded considerable "long" gold to-day. At the decline the foreign bankers bought freely. The exports of specie to-day footed up $581,000, of which $120,000 was gold coin. Cash gold was easy and loaned flat to 1 ℘ cent. for carrying and 2 ℘ cent. for use. To-morrow the Treasury sells $590,000 gold.

Government bonds were quiet and steady, with only slight changes. The transactions in railroad bonds continue small, but the tone of the market is firm. The Union Pacific securities advanced ⅛@½ ℘ cent. Long Dock bonds were also a fraction higher, selling at 100½@100¾. State bonds were dull and a trifle lower for Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $286,025 00 |
| Gold payments | 1,121,291 03 |
| Gold balance | 48,866,761 80 |
| Currency receipts | 662,603 98 |
| Currency payments | 1,304,855 92 |
| Currency balance | 46,954,913 33 |
| Customs | 175,000 00 |
| Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington | 873,000 00 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 9.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5s, 1861, coup | 118 | 118 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coup | 118¼ | 118 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup | 125⅛ | 125 |
| American Gold | 116¾ | 116½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 87 | $4 87 |
| New-York Central | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103 | 102⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 32½ | 32⅜ |
| St. Paul Common | 32⅞ | 32¾ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 55 | 55 |
| Western Union | 75 | 75⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 70⅞ | 69½ |
| Lake Shore | 61¼ | 62¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 9½ | 9½ |
| North-western Common | 38⅝ | 38⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 53½ | 53½ |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 117⅛ | 117½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 108½ | 108¼ |
| Panama | 131 | 131 |
| Erie | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 23 | 23¼ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Harlem | 134 | 134 |

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 104⅛ | 102½ | 2,216 |
| Erie | 18 | 17½ | 12,900 |
| Lake Shore | 62⅞ | 61⅛ | 85,330 |
| Wabash | 9¾ | 9½ | 900 |
| North-western | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 5,700 |
| Rock Island | 103 | 102⅝ | 1,400 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 33 | 32¾ | 100 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf. | 55½ | 55 | 556 |
| Pittsburg | 88 | 88 | 430 |
| Michigan Central | 66¼ | 66¼ | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 101½ | 101½ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 70⅞ | 69 | 31,100 |
| Chicago and Alton | 103½ | 103 | 219 |
| Morris and Essex | 102⅝ | 102¼ | 500 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 22 | 21⅞ | 100 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 23½ | 23⅛ | 2,200 |
| Western Union | 76 | 74⅞ | 37,930 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel. | 24⅝ | 24 | 600 |
| Pacific Mail | 33½ | 32⅛ | 26,500 |
| Quicksilver | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 100 |
| Adams Express | 101¼ | 101¼ | 100 |
| United States Express | 45 | 44½ | 230 |
| Total sales | | | 209,301 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency, 6s | 122⅝ | 122⅞ | 5-20s, 1865, n.c. | 123¾ | 124 |
| 6s, 1881, reg | 120¾ | 121 | 5-20s, 1867, r. | 120¾ | 121 |
| 6s, 1881, c. | 125⅝ | 125⅞ | 5-20s, 1867, c. | 124⅞ | 125 |
| 5-20s, 1862, r. | 118 | .... | 5-20s, 1868, r. | 123¾ | 124 |
| 5-20s, 1862, c. | 117⅞ | 118⅛ | 5-20s, 1868, c. | 124½ | 124⅝ |
| 5-20s, 1864, r. | 118⅛ | 118⅜ | 10-40s, reg | 117¾ | 118 |
| 5-20s, 1864, c. | 118⅜ | 119 | 10-40s, coup | 119 | 119¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865, r. | 120⅜ | 120½ | 5s, 1881, reg | 117⅛ | 117¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865, c. | 122¼ | 120⅝ | 5s, 1881, coup | 117⅞ | 118 |
| 5-20s, 1865, n.r. | 120½ | .... | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $173,000 for interest and $17,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $26,650,060 |
| Gold balances | 1,335,310 |
| Currency balances | 1,606,109 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $66,803,909 |
| Currency balances | 3,075,771 |
| Gold exchanges | 4,456,253 |
| Gold balances | 842,220 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 12 | N. C., N. C. R., c. off, A. & O. 38 |
| Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 12 | N. C. F. Act, '66.... 12½ |
| A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 12 | N. C. F. Act, '68.... 11½ |
| Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 12 | N. C. n. bds., J. & J. 11 |
| California 7s.......117½ | N. C. n. bds., A. & O. 10 |
| Connecticut 6s......105 | N. C. S. T., class 1.. 4 |
| Georgia 6s......... 87 | N. C. S. T., class 2.. 4 |
| Georgia 6s, indorsed. 94 | N. C. S. T., class 3.. 4 |
| Georgia 7s, Gold Bds. 93 | Ohio 6s, '75........102 |
| Michigan 6s, '78-'79..105¼ | Ohio 6s, '81........105 |
| Michigan 6s, '83.....107 | Ohio 6s, '86........108 |
| Michigan 7s, '90.....109 | Rhode Island 6s.....107 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '75....102⅝ | South Carolina 6s... 33 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76....102¾ | S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 33½ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77....102¼ | S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 33¾ |
| Fd'gbds,due in'94-'95.102½ | S. C. F. Act, '66.... 33 |
| L. bs, due'81to'91incl.102½ | S. C. L. C., '89,J.& J. 33 |
| Han.&St. Jo., due'75.102⅝ | S. C. L. C.,'89, A.& O. 32½ |
| Han.&St. Jo., due'76.102⅝ | S. C. 7s of '88...... 34½ |
| N. Y. R. B. Loan....108½ | S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 6 |
| N. Y. C. B. Loan....108½ | Tennessee 6s, old.... 54¾ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'75.112 | Tennessee 6s, n. bds. 54¼ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'77.114 | Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s. 54¼ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'78.115 | Texas 10s of '76.....102 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..121 | Virginia 6s, old.... 37 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..121 | Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.... 35 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. Loan,'91.122 | Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.... 35 |
| N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75...115 | Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 64 |
| N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.. 20 | Va. 6s, ex matu'd c.. 58½ |
| N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.. 20 | Va. 6, Con. 2d series. 45 |
| N. C., N. C. R., J.& J. 51 | Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8¾ |
| N. C., N. C. R., A.& O. 51 | D. of C. 3-65s, 1924... 73½ |
| N. C., N. C. R., c. off, J. & J.......... 38 | |

And the following for Railway mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alb. & Susq. 1st......111⅛ | Buff. & Erie N. bds..100 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d......104 | Buff. & State L. 7s..100 |
| Alb. & Susq. 3d......101 | Kala. & W. Pig. 1st. 86 |
| Bos. H. & Erie 1st.. 25 | Lake Shore Div. bds. 99½ |
| B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s. 30 | Lake Shore C. R.1st. 99 |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 39 | Marietta & Cin. 1st..106 |
| Ches. & O., ex-coup.. 34 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101¾ |
| C., B. & Q. 8s 1st....117 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....100¾ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac....106 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102¼ |
| Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.111 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 98½ |
| Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.106 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 98½ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.105½ | N. Y. Cen. & H.1st,C.117 |
| Am. Dock & Imp.bds.101 | H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.111 |
| M.& St.P. 1st 8s,P.D.107⅞ | Harlem 1st, 7s, C.....110 |
| M.& St.P. 1st LaC.D. 90¼ | Harlem 1st, 7s, R.....108 |
| M.& St. P. 1st con'd. 73 | Ohio& Miss.Con.S.F. 98 |
| Chi.& N.W.S. F.....104 | Ohio & Miss. Con.... 97 |
| Chi. & N.W. In. bds. 99½ | Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 74 |
| Chi. &N.W.Con.bds. 95 | O. & M.1st,Sp'd Div. 80 |
| Chi. & N.W. Ex.bds. 90 | Cen. Pac. Gold bds..104 |
| Chi.&N.W.C. G. bds. 82 | Cen. Pac., S. J. B'ch. 92¼ |
| Gal. & Chi. Ex.......106 | Un. Pac. 1st bds....103⅜ |
| Pen. 1st, Conv...... 96½ | Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.. 97⅞ |
| Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 98⅝ | Union Pacific S. F.. 91⅞ |
| Win.& St.Peters.1st. 70 | Pacific of Mo. 1st... 94¾ |
| C. C.C. &I.1st.7s,S.F.105 | Pacific of Mo. 2d.... 81 |
| Del. Lack. & W. 2d..111 | Pacific 7s, g'd by M.103⅞ |
| Morris & Essex, 1st.111 | Pitts., Ft. W.&C.1st.112½ |
| Morris & Essex, 2d..107 | Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d.107 |
| Morris & Es. B. 1900.100 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C.3d.101 |
| Morris & Es. Con...100 | C. & P. Con. S. F....105 |
| Mor. & Es. 1st. C. G.102½ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th...100⅛ |
| Erie, 1st, Ex.......101 | C., C. & I. 1st....... 48⅞ |
| Erie, 2d, 7s, '79...... 99 | C., C. & I. 2d........ 16 |
| Erie, 3d, 7s, '83...... 93 | R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 92 |
| Erie, 4th, 7s, '80..... 90 | St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 50 |
| Erie, 5th, 7s, '88..... 87 | Alt. & T. H. 1st.....104½ |
| Long Dock bds.......100¼ | Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 90 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G.106 | Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 72 |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s,Conv. 83⅝ | B. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s.. 93 |
| Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.100 | Tol., Peo. & W., E.D. 65 |
| Ind. Bloom. &W.1st. 28 | Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 50 |
| Mich. S. 7 p. c. 2d...100½ | Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex. 80 |
| Mich. S.N.I.S.F.7p.c.105 | T. & W. 1st, St.L. D. 58 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F....107¾ | Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 55 |
| Clev. & Tol. N. bds.103½ | Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 78½ |
| Clev.P.& Ash. O.bds.104½ | Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 56 |
| Clev.P.&Ash. N.bds.103 | H. & Cen. Mo. 1st... 64 |
| Det., M. & Tol. bds..101¾ | |

And the following for City bank shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| America.........155 | Mercantile.........100 |
| Butch. & Drovers'...125 | Park.........150 |
| Chemical.........1600 | People's.........140 |
| City.........300 | Phenix.........101½ |
| First National.......200 | Republic.........100 |
| Fourth National...100⅝ | State of New-York..113 |
| Irving.........130 | Tradesmen's.........146¼ |
| Manhattan.........151 | Union.........136 |
| Mechanics'.........147 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 9.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101½ | .. |
| City 6s, new | 106¾ | .. |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 131½ | 131⅝ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 49¾ | 49⅞ |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 53⅞ | 54 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 63½ | 63⅝ |
| Catawissa Railroad Preferred | .. | 41⅞ |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 20⅞ | 21 |
| Northern Central Railroad | 29½ | 30 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 49⅞ | 50 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 103⅜ | 103½ |

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of *two ℘ cent.* on both the stock and outstanding consolidation certificates, payable July 15 at the office of the company. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on July 20.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 40 | Sp. Turpentine, bbls. | 1,128 |
| Beans, bbls | 336 | Rice, pkgs | 30 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 3 | Rice-chaff, bags | 489 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,375 | Beef, pkgs | 16 |
| Flour, bbls | 9,818 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 329 |
| Wheat, bushels | 89,933 | Hams, No. | 4,172 |
| Corn, bushels | 89,406 | Butter, pkgs | 2,749 |
| Oats, bushels | 22,509 | Cheese, pkgs | 6,746 |
| Malt, bushels | 14,500 | Sugar, bbls | 573 |
| Peas, bushels | 8,000 | Sugar, bags | 2,244 |
| Oat-meal, bbls | 100 | Skins, bales | 63 |
| Copper, bbls | 113 | Spelter, pcs | 3,291 |
| Copper, cakes | 810 | Stearine, pkgs | 15 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,741 | Pea-nuts, bags | 862 |
| Hops, bales | 2 | Tobacco, hhds | 384 |
| Hides, No. | 4,459 | Tobacco, pkgs | 417 |
| Hides, bales | 248 | Tallow, pkgs | 84 |
| Moss, bales | 50 | Wool, bales | 627 |
| Leather, sides | 8,786 | Whisky, bbls | 249 |
| Resin, bbls | 6,727 | Syrup, kegs | 199 |

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, with Pots quoted at $5 and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ℘ 100 lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active at former quotations for the leading kinds.

COAL—There has been a fairly active movement noted in most kinds of stock, on a generally steady basis as to prices. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been in very light demand throughout, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Quoted firm, as in our last, but without further movement of importance in invoices. Jobbing trade fair.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quite moderately sought after, yet quoted steady. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pine $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75.

CORDAGE—Meets with a very slow sale, as a rule, quotations remaining nominally as before.

COTTON—A very moderate movement has been reported for early delivery, mostly on export account, at a further reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb. on other than Ordinary, which ruled steady. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,285 bales, (of which 1,120 bales were on last evening,) including 951 bales to shippers and 334 bales to spinners....An unusually extensive business has been reported for forward delivery—the earlier dealings having been at a decline of fully 5-16c. ℘ lb., under a decided pressure to sell, in part to close accounts on which margins had been exhausted by the recent depression in values. Subsequently, with rather more favorable private accounts from Liverpool, the market rallied sharply, prices advancing ⅛c. ℘ lb., from the lowest of the day, influenced in part by considerable purchases to cover short contracts, closing generally firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,200 bales, (of which 11,800 bales were on last evening, and 37,400 bales were to-day,) with 5,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; July, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; August, 15 23-32c.@15⅞c.; September, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; October, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; November, 15⅛c.@15 5-16c.; December, 15⅛c.@15 7-32c.; January, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; February, 15 11-32c.@15 13-32c.; March, 15 9-16c.@15 11-16c.; April at 15¾c.@15 27-32c., and May at 15 15-16c.@16c., ℘ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,375 bales, of which 566 bales were by railway.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,809 bales, against 2,255 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 8,788 bales, against 8,821 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,404,586 bales, against 3,688,574 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 22,258 bales; to the Continent, 6,124 bales. Stock in New-York, 133,596 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 265,190 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification.

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Low Middling | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Middling | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Good Middling | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| Middling Fair | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Fair | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately active, within the range of from $2 15@$2 30, currency, for No. 1 short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails for State and Western Flour at generally steady rates. Shipping Extras in lines have been in most request at the ruling figures, chiefly at $5 for good. The sales since our last have been 16,700 bbls. of all grades' including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80; with fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $5 for good; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 50; City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 15, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 10@$5 65; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,900 bbls. Shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour quiet at former rates. Sales 650 bbls. ....Rye Flour unchanged. Sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal steady, on sales of equal to 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very active demand, mainly for export, and largely for the Continent, at a further advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing, however, less buoyantly on lower than Prime No. 1, which was strong and wanted. The dealings have been mostly in No. 2 and No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, for prompt delivery, and to arrive. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 285,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 16@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly $1 19@$1 20 for prime to choice Milwaukee, (closing at $1 20 for prime, afloat,) and $1 20 for choice Sheboygan, prompt delivery; $1 13½@$1 14½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 14 for prime, afloat; $1 16 for choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 10@$1 12 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, mainly at $1 11 for prime Chicago; $1 13 for mixed Spring; $1 07@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 33 for Amber Western, for milling, and within the previous nominal range for Red and White Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 145,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, June arrivals, at $1 19, and 81,000 bushels No. 2 do. do., same option, at $1 13½@$1 14½, chiefly at $1 13½@$1 14 ℘ bushel....White Canada Wheat, in bond, has been offering at $1 30, with $1 25 reported as the best bid. ....New Corn, which closed strong and buoyant yesterday, has been comparatively dull to-day, and prices have receded about 1c. a bushel, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels at 78c.@79½c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for fair to choice sailing-vessel grades do.; 75c. for poor do., in store; 79c.@83c. for new Yellow Western; and 90c. for choice new White Western, in store, for home trade purposes. And of prime old Mixed Western, 16,000 bushels, in store, reported at 83½c. ℘ bushel. ....Rye and Barley dull and nominal....Of Barley Malt, 13,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 40@$1 45, cash....Canada Peas very dull; quoted nominally, in bond, at $1 15 ℘ bushel....Oats have been much more confidently sought after at an advance of ½c. a bushel, closing firmly, on lighter offerings, especially of prime Mixed, which have been in most favor with buyers, for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at 71c.@73c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 72½c.@73c. for Chicago afloat; 72c.@76c. for poor to choice White Western; and 72c., in part, for poor White Canada, (musty)....Hay, Straw, and Feed, without important alteration.

HEMP—Has been lightly dealt in, on the previous basis as to values. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 550 bales were made at 2⅞c., currency, cash. We quote: Manila Hemp at 8c.@8½c., gold, ℘ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℘ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do. (nominally,) $180@$185, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ℘ ton. Jute, 4c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been more active, but at a further reduction of about ½c. ℘ lb. Sales have been made of 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lb., at 21½c., gold, six months; 4,369 Concordia, 22 to 23 lb., at 20c., gold, four months; 2,500 City Slaughter at 9½c., currency; 800 Central American, 250 Dry Texas Kips, 625 Dry-salted Southern, 1,000 Dry Texas, and 1,100 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms. Stock in first hands, this morning, 252,100 Hides and 1,314 bales, against 117,300 Hides and 847 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Sell slowly in most instances, though buyers have any existing advantage as to values. We quote: New-York, low to choice, new, 30c.@38c., and fancy up to 40c.@43c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@35c.; Western, new, 28c.@35c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c.@35c. ℘ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Rule about steady, as last quoted, in the leading instances, on a moderate movement, mainly to provide for early wants.

LEATHER—Trade is generally dull in this line, the demand from all sources being comparatively light, and, with ample supplies available, prices favor buyers. Manufacturers are not in urgent need of stock, and are buying only small amounts to meet the restricted current requirements. The export call is less satisfactory. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light 27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California: Medium, 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c. for California: Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@25½c.; poor do., 17c.@20½c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36½c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 34c.@36c. ℘ lb....Texas thus: Light 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations nominally unchanged. An invoice of 451 hhds. and 45 tcs. Sagua, and another of 512 casks St. John, P. R., of recent receipt, have not yet been marketed.

NAILS—Have been in fair demand in a jobbing way within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately dealt in at about steady rates, ranging from $1 80@$1 90 for common to good Strained, $2@$2 25 for No. 2, $3@$4 for No. 1, and $4 25@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ℘ 280 lb.; sales, 100 bbls. Pale at $4 75, and 1,000 bbls. Strained to Extra Pale at $1 85@$7 50, the latter for Window-glass....Tar has been in light demand on the basis of $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather better request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 32¼c.@32½c. ℘ gallon; sales, 350 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted about steady but quiet at 6⅜c.@6½c. for June deliveries, in shipping order, early delivery, at 9⅜c.@9½c....Refined has been offered more freely and has been in moderate request and held rather more firmly, with various June deliveries quoted at 12¾c.@13c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha, 8¾c.@9c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at the close at 12¾c., with sales of 5,000 bbls. At Baltimore at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery and quoted firmer, though closing irregularly. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 87½@$20 05; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 25@$18 50; and 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 25@$15 50....For forward delivery business has been quite active at advanced prices, closing weaker, with sales reported of 1,750 bbls. new Western Mess, July options at $19 80@$19 90; 4,000 bbls. do., August, at $19 90@$20 05, closing at $20....Dressed Hogs have been in more request with City quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats have been more sought after and quoted firmer with sales reported of 1,500 pieces Meats, in bulk, at 8⅜c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Hams, and 10¾c. for Bellies; 750 Pickled Shoulders at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 12¼c.; 4,000 lb. Rib Bellies, 10½ lb., at 11½c., 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 14 lb., at 11½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.@10¾c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 14c. Western Meats dull and unchanged....Bacon dull and City quoted lower; sales, 105 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅝c.@12c....Lard has been very quiet for early delivery and has been quoted somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c.; 40 tcs. City do. at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.@12¾c.; 100 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13½c. for choice, with Continental stock quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c. ....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 3,000 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 14c.@14 1-16c., with June quoted at 13 13-16c., and July at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c. ℘ lb....Beef steady; sales, 140 bbls. plain Mess, part at $9....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted; demand moderate.

RICE—Has been comparatively dull, even in a jobbing way, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 37½; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 65@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been rather slow of sale, since our last, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@30c.; St Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, and nominal as to price. Crude quoted at 5½c., gold.

SKINS—A very moderate trade has been in progress in this line on the basis of our recently reduced quotations. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.@65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 65c.@66c.; Puerto Cabello, 58c., currency, ℘ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@51c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacao, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@32c., currency.

STARCH—Has been rather quiet, but quoted steady, with Western at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 6c.

SUMAC—Has been attracting less attention, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining, on a more active demand. Sales, 1,801 hhds. and 80 bxs., including 921 hhds. good fair to prime refining Cuba, at 8¼c.@8½c., and 880 hhds. and 80 bxs. refining do. and Molasses Sugar at 7 9-16c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb. Refined steady and in demand.

TALLOW—Has been more sought after, and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of equal to 115,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8 13-16c. for very good to prime. Stearine has been very quiet, with Western quoted at 15¼c. for prime.

WHALEBONE—Has been lightly dealt in, with Arctic quoted at $1 12@$1 15, gold, and South Sea at $1@$1 05, gold, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 21 ℘ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Trade in the berth line has been comparatively dull to-day. Grain room has been offered sparingly for early use, and has been without further important movement, rates ruling nominally as last quoted. Provision, Flour, Sugar, and Tobacco room was moderately sought after at late quotations. Offerings of Cotton light. In the way of chartering, a good demand has been noted for vessels suited to the Grain trade, in part for the Continent, at about previous figures, with a moderate inquiry for tonnage for Petroleum, and some call also for vessels for Lumber and Deals, the latter at the Provincial ports....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last, have been by steam, 150 bales Cotton on private terms; quoted at about 5-16d. ℘ lb.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ℘ ton; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. Also, from St. John (reported thence) a schooner, 336 tons, with Deals, reported at 73s. 9d....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d.; and by steam, 1,500 bbls. do. at the same rate ℘ bbl, a small lot of Leather at 60s. ℘ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. ℘ bbl., with option of Newcastle....For Glasgow, by steam, 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s., and 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Bristol Channel, direct, (excluding Gloucester,) an Italian bark, 482 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d., and £10 gratuity; another, 422 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., same terms. ....For Bristol Channel and orders, a brig, with Deals, from Richibucto, (reported thence,) at 75s....For Hull, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Sugar at 30s.@32s. 6d., closing firmly at the latter rate, ℘ ton, with Grain room quoted at 8½d.@9d. asked....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 417 tons, hence with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Galway, a brig, 404 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported thence,) at 72s. 6d....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 610 tons, hence, with about 5,250 quarters Grain, at 6s., with option of Antwerp at 6s. 1½d.; and another, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 6s., with option of Antwerp or Rotterdam....For the Baltic, a German bark, 558 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s.; and a German bark, (now at New-Haven,) hence, with about 2,000 bbls. do. at 5s. ℘ bbl....For Santander, an American brig, 228 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 1¼c. ℘ lb., and back with general cargo, on private terms....For Palma, a bark, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $16....For St. John, N. F., a schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported at 35c.@40c. ℘ bbl....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 9, 1875.

On a light run of horned Cattle, trade in Beeves was moderate on this forenoon. The herds on sale were cleared off at an early hour, the quality being from fair to good. At Sixtieth street Yards Beeves sold at 11½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ to 7¾ cwt., on 57 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows slow at $54@$79 ℘ head, Calves included. Veals were free of sale at 7¼c.@8¼c. ℘ lb. Calves in fair demand at 6c.@6½c. ℘ lb., with a few grass Calves at 4⅛c. ℘ lb. Sheep were slow of sale, even in small lots; prices, 5½c.@6¼c. ℘ lb. Lambs dull at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs nominal at 7⅜c. ℘ lb.; trade in City Dressed very uneven; heavy Hogs dull at 9¼c. ℘ lb.; light weight Hogs in fair demand at 9⅜c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

*At Sixtieth Street Yard.*—T. C. Eastman sold for self 137 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt; 48 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong; 50 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@12¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 95 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., with $47 50 on the herd, weight 7½ cwt. strong; 45 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12⅜c.@12¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. strong. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 53 good Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 64 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 63 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 119 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on ℘ head; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 63 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained.

*At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market*—Hume & Elliott sold 72 Kentucky Sheep, weight 7,350 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 51 Kentucky Sheep, weight 6,720 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 144 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,520 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 5 State Lambs, weight 390 lb., at 12c. ℘ lb.; 11 buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 1,640 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 62 buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 7,070 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 46 State Veals, weight 6,030 lb.; at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 53 State Veals, weight 7,290 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 31 State Veals, weight 4,640 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb. William Elliott sold 38 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,360 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 68 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,220 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 166 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,690 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb. J. Kirby sold 215 Sheep, weight 17,970 lb., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb; 91 Sheep, weight 8,050 lb., at $5 81¼ ℘ cwt.; 8 State Veals, weight 1,270 lb., at 8⅛c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 113 grass Calves, weight 17,900 lb., at 4⅛c. ℘ lb.; 6 State Veals, weight 847 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb.

*At Fortieth Street Sheep Market*—Judd & Buckingham sold 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,260 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; also sold, for week ending June 7, 1875, 3,037 Sheep and Lambs, average ℘ head $5 02; range of prices 5¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. for Sheep and 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb. for Lambs. George Reid sold 53 live Hogs, terms not obtained.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 606 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 530 Veals and Calves, 34 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 1,468 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 610 Veals and Calves, 5 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,571 Hogs, 427 Sheep, 362 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 7, 1875: 19 head of horned Cattle, 3,892 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 562 Veals and Calves, 6,222 Hogs, 45 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,819 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, (8,806 head, or 518 cars—317 cars through consignments, the balance on sale—against 316 cars for the same time last week—202 cars in excess—and 492 cars for the same week last year. The market opened to-day slow. Eastern dispatches were unfavorable for speculative purchases. Prices were a shade weaker. Eastern dealers are about all supplied and have returned home; 1,800 head were disposed of, the bulk yesterday, late in the day. Sales of 1,000 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 980 to 1,200 and 1,450 lb., at $5 65@$6 75 and $7 20; 500 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 998 to 1,118 and 1,415 lb., at $6 35@$6 75 and $7 37½; 200 head Missouri Cherokees, averaging 804 lb., at $4 75; 200 Illinois still-fed Texas Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,018 lb., at $6 20@$6 45. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week, and 9,400 head for the same week last year. Trade this morning was slow and dull. Good to best qualities of Sheep sold at yesterday's prices; common to poor in very slow demand, weak; 1,676 head were disposed of, 1,053 head for the Brighton Butcher Market, 200 head for the local trade, and the balance for Eastern markets; the majority of sales were made yesterday afternoon. Sales, 423 head Texas clipped Sheep, averaging 78 lb., at $4 25; 1,253 head Ohio Clipped, ranging from 87 to 90 and 103 lb., at $5 37½@$5 50 and $5 65—six cars remaining in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 8,100 head for the same time last week, and 12,100 head for the same week last year. Trade was moderately active; all offerings were disposed of; Yorkers, $7@$7 50; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$7 60; selected Singers, $7 60.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—Cattle steady; receipts, 4,000 head; prices entirely unchanged; moderate demand; shipments, 2,400 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; active and firm; 10c. higher; poor to extra, $6 50@$7 40; Light, $7@$7 20; Heavy, $7@$7 25; shipments, 4,500. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; rather more active, steady, and firm; poor to choice, $3@$4 50. Lambs, $1 50@$2 50.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Live Hogs weak; shippers, $6@$6 50; Bacon grades, $6 60@$6 85; butchers', $6 90@$7 35. Cattle easier for Texans; natives ¼c. better on good to choice grades. Sales choice native Steers, $6 95; prime, $6 75@$6 80; fair to good, $5 90@$6 50; good Texans, $4 60@$4 75; fair, $4@$4 35; medium, $3 30@$3 90; common, $3@$3 25.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, strong; No. 1 Spring, $1; No. 2 do., fresh, 96¾c.; do., regular, 96¼c., spot; 97¾c., July; 99¼c., August; No. 3 do., 92½c.@93c.; Rejected, 85½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 67⅝c., spot or June; 69⅜c. bid July; 72⅜c.@72½c., August; Rejected, 65c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 61⅝c., spot; 58c., June; 42¾c.@42¾c., August; Rejected, 55c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, spot; $1 03@$1 03½ September. Pork steady at $19 50, spot; $19 55, July; $19 80@$19 85, August. Lard steady at $13 50, spot; $13 55, July; $13 81½, August. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm. Whisky firm at $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat active and higher; strong; 96⅞c., June; 98⅞c., July. Corn firm and higher at 69⅝c., July. Oats firm at 61⅞c., spot; 58⅛c., June. Pork and Lard dull; unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 269,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 1,009 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 263,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000; Oats, 39,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Interior Points—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels. Canal Freights unsettled; 6⅜c. for Wheat, 6c. for Corn, 4¼c. for Oats, to New-York, tolls included. Flour firm; 800 bbls. sold, at $5 25@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers'; $5 75@$6 75 for Amber; $6 50@$7 25 for White; $5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat—Better tone; offerings light and small sales; No. 1 Hard Minnesota and Port Washington Club, $1 12, and Extra White Michigan, $1 28. Corn quiet and firm; sales 12,000 bushels sample at 71½c.@72c. Oats scarce; small lot held at 68c. No Rye or Barley here. Pork steady; $21 25 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 15c. Highwines quiet at $1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Petroleum easy at 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Refined; 9¼c. for Crude. Clover-seed, 12c. for choice Western from second hands; Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Bark steady at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour in better request for export; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $6 75@$7 75. Wheat—Red, $1 31@$1 32; Amber, $1 33@$1 34; choice White, $1 40. Rye, $1 12. Corn in better request; Yellow, 83½c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@83½c. Oats active; White, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 69c.@70c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. Whisky held, $1 22. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 21c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c. Rolls, Extras, 20c.@22c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 10½c.@11½c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10¼c.; Western fine, 9½c.@10½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.@20.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 9.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of one car Extra White Michigan at $1 32; one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; one car Hard Wisconsin Club at $1 17. Corn quiet; 83c. for High Mixed. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted; $33 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—5,000 bushels Rye and 1,009,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,007,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,183,000 bushels Wheat, 265,000 bushels Corn, 270,000 bushels Oats, and 8,000 bushels Peas.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 34; Mixed do., $1 30; No. 1 Western Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 30; Pennsylvania Red, $1 31@$1 32; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 36; do. Amber, $1 38; do. White, $1 30@$1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 16. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull at $1 10@$1 12. Hay quiet but firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork dull; nominally $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c., loose; packed, 9c.@12c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard dull, nominal; Refined, 15c.@15½c. Butter firm and active; good to fine Western Grass, 20c.@24c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6c.@6½c.; Refined, 13c.@13¼c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16c.@18¾c.; jobbing, 16½c.@19½c. Whisky nominally $1 21.

BOSTON, June 9.—Wool in steady demand, at unchanged prices; manufacturers buying in small lots; no indications as yet appear of an improvement in the immediate future. It is believed that Wool is held altogether too high in the interior, and manufacturers and dealers will hesitate to buy at the rates now generally asked. The only Wool for which a good range of prices can be looked for are desirable lots of Medium Fleeces, and Combing and Delaine Fleeces, but it is questionable if the prices demanded for these grades are not also higher than will be sustained. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 50c.@57c., as to quality; Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces at 48c.@50c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 56c.@68c., as to quality; new Kentucky Combing is held at 50c., but buyers pay this price reluctantly. In Super and X Pulled the sales have been at 35c.@56c. California continues in fair demand, and has been selling at 22c.@38c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 8.—Flour in good demand for Cuba; export grades held at $7; offers of $6 75 refused. Corn firm; ordinary Mixed, 85c.; choice White, 93c. Oats dull at 78c. Bran in moderate demand at 95c.@$1. Hay dull; prime, $24; choice, $26. Coffee—Nothing doing; no stock in first hands. Pork quiet at $21 25@$21 50. Dry-salted Meats—A good supply, no demand. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¼c. and 13½c. Hams, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 15c.; keg, 15¾c. Whisky—Louisiana, $1 19@$1 20; choice Western, $1 21@$1 22. Sugar dull; nominal; common, 7¾c.@8c.; low fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c.; prime to strictly prime, 9¼c.@9½c. Molasses dull and nominal; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 70. Gold, 116¾.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 9.—Flour inactive; nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 04½; No. 2, 99¾c.; July, 99¼c.; August, 99½c. Oats opened lower; closed steadier; No. 2, in store, 60c. Corn scarce; higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 66½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions quiet; firmly held. Pork, $19 50, cash and July. Lard, 13⅜c.@14c. Freights unsettled; lower; moderately active; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,009 bbls.; Wheat, 168,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, June 9.—Flour steady. Wheat, 1c.@2c. better; closing dull; No. 1 White Michigan, spot, $1 23½; July, $1 25; Extra do., $1 24½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 23½; June, $1 23½; July, $1 25; August, $1 25½; No. 1 Red, $1 24½. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, spot, 71c.; July, 75½c.; August, 76½c.; Low Mixed, 71½c.; no grade, 70c. Oats a shade better; closing dull; No. 1, 65c.; White, 66c., closing at 65¾c.; Rejected, 60c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Freights dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Flour too unsettled to quote; very little doing. Wheat better for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33½@$1 34, June; $1 35@$1 35¼, July. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 70c.; 67⅞c.@68c., June. Oats easier and inactive; No. 2, 62c., closing at 61c. bid. Rye firm at $1 12. Whisky held at $1 18. Pork easier; sales of small lots at $20@$20 25. Dry-salted Meats lower; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c., July. Bacon dull; little doing; Clear Sides, 12½c., June. Lard lower; Summer, 12½c.@12¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000 head; Cattle, 1,300 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 9.—Flour dull and declining at $5 39@$5 40. Wheat dull and declining at $1 18@$1 22. Corn steady at 72c.@74c. Oats quiet and steady at 66c.@69c. Rye dull and declining at $1 08@$1 10. Barley nominal. Butter dull. Pork dull; nominally $20. Lard dull; Summer sold at 12⅞c.; Winter held at 13½c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., spot, 11½c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky firm at $1 16. Live Hogs quiet and steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 550.

BOSTON, June 9.—Flour—The market is dull; sales to any extent could only be made at concessions; Western Superfine is quoted at $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $4 75@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5@$5 60; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50, and St. Louis, $6 50@$8 25, including favorite brands. Southern Flour dull and sales quite limited at $5@$8 25 for common Extra and choice Family Fancy. Minnesota in moderate demand at $7@$8 50. Corn—Prices firmer, with sales at 85c.@88c. Oats selling at 71c.@75c. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$27 ℘ ton. Receipts—Flour, 4,777 bbls.; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Wheat, 3,700 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn steady at 63c.@75c. dull Oats steady at 68c.@70c. Rye nominal. Provisions and easier. Pork, $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard dull; Tierce, 15c.@15½c.; keg, 15¾c.@16c. Whisky firmer at $1 16. Bagging, 13¼c.@14c.

DETROIT, June 9.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 75@$6. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 71½c.@72c. Oats in good demand at 68c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—Wheat quiet; sales, 30 bags Mixed State at $1 31. Rye quiet at 90c.@95c. in the street, and 95c. in store. Oats dull; sales, 1 car No. 1 Mixed Western at 72c.; 250 bushels No. 1 White State at 75c. Corn firm at the advance, and demand moderate.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—Flour, $3 75@$6 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn—Ear, 60c.@62c.; Shelled, 65c.@66c. Oats—Mixed, 65c.; White, 66c. Rye, nominally $1 05. Provisions steady. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Lard—Steam Rendered, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c. Hams, 13½c.@14c.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 55 bales; sales, 430 bales; stock, 16,548 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 397 bales; gross, 994 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 57,679 bales.

MOBILE, June 9.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3 bales; gross, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 387 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,894 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 512 bales; sales, 106 bales; stock, 9,330 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 9.—Cotton flat and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 198 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 7,575 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 15¼; do. Preferred, 22.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15@15¼; do. Preferred, 21.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ℘ cent., which is ¼ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 15.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £218,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15@15¼. Paris dispatches quotes Rentes at 65f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 7 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 7½d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 61s.@61s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 11-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, June 9.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ℘ gallon. Sugar, 24s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow, 41s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 3d.@23s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 9.—Petroleum, 26¾f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, June 5.—Sugar is dull and prices are nominal; small business doing, holders being too high for buyers; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 463,000 bxs. and 50,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 37,000 bxs. and 6,200 hhds.; exported during the week, 15,500 bxs. and 5,700 hhds., of which 7,600 bxs. and 4,100 hhds. to the United States: Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13@14½ reals ℘ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 15½@20 reals. Molasses Sugar, 10¼@10¾ reals. Concentrated Sugar, fair to good quality, 10¼@10½ reals. Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 11@11½ reals; do. fair to good Refining, 11¾@12¼ reals. Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 14¾@15¼ reals; do. in hhds., 14¾@16¼ reals. Molasses quiet. Bacon, $33@$34 ℘ cwt. Flour, $26 50@$28 ℘ bbl. for American. Hams—American sugar-cured, $14@$16 ℘ quintal. Lard, $38@$38 50 ℘ quintal, in kegs; $43@$44, in tins. Tallow, $26@$28 ℘ quintal. Wax, $13 50@$14 ℘ arroba for Yellow; $17@$21 for White. Naval Stores firm. Lumber nominal; White Pine, $55@$57 ℘ M. Shooks dull; Molasses Hogsheads, 40@42 reals. White Navy Beans, 24½@25 reals ℘ arroba. Corn, 11@11¼ reals ℘ arroba. Freights dull and nominal. Tobacco—The new crop is coming to market, that from Vuelta Abajo proving of excellent quality; the market is dull, and there are but few foreign orders; prices for new are high; the Remedios, Mayari, Yara, and Quenados crops are considered entirely lost. The Partido crop, although small, is of good quality. Unfavorable foreign news has caused a decline in gold and exchange.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Let me give you some figures in reference to boarding and boarders. The rent of a three-story house in a decently "nice" locality is $2,000 per annum. A merchant down town takes the first floor above the parlor; must have the parlor kept open for his friends, and dine on the parlor floor; cannot get on with less room or style; and his wife—who does nothing but shop, show herself on the avenue, and complain of her "poor board"—she "must have" a nurse. The four will pay only $50 per week, and will remain only during the season—forty weeks at best. The next floor is taken by an artist, who has exactly the same family, exactly the same kind of wife, and will pay only $40 per week for the same time and the same privileges of parlor and of grumbling. The servants have one room—perhaps a dark one—on this floor, I mean the house servants. The front basement is rented to a physician. He can or will pay but $15 per week for forty weeks, with board, and $10 per week for twelve weeks without it. This takes up the whole house. There is not a spot in it where the real, the true lady of that establishment can lay down her head in peace. She rises early and she works late. She *cannot* lie down till late, for she seeks her rest only on the parlor sofa, and she *must* be up betimes, for the merchant breakfasts at 7, and the "*real lady*," as I call her, sees to it that her servants do their duty and get a good hot breakfast. Now, here are nine persons, who pay $105 per week for forty weeks:

| | |
|---|---|
| $12 per week for each person | $4,200 |
| Rent of office twelve weeks | 120 |
| Total | $4,320 |

To support these boarders and be grumbled at this *real* lady must have the aid of a cook and laundress and chamber-maid and waitress. Herself, she markets, sews, mends, and distributes the house linen, engages, pays, and scolds the servants, the butchers' boys, and gas collectors.

The merchant's wife and the artist's wife, when engaging board, say, "If I am sick, I would want my meals sent to me, you know, and I would not want any extra charge made;" and then they play sick all the time, and, for fancied style of the thing, insist on all meals in their rooms, free of charge. Next, one of these ladies will have friends, relatives—a sister probably—whose living must be sponged, and one such manages accidentally ever to be present at these meals in the rooms. The *real* lady is astonished how much food a sick woman can devour. Now, this establishment costs:

| | |
|---|---|
| For rent | $2,000 |
| For provisions | 2,352 |
| For expenses, fuel, servants, &c | 1,000 |
| For upholstering and interest on furniture costing $2,000 | 300 |
| Total | $5,652 |

A loss of over $1,300 and her labor. The difficulty here is that a gentle, yielding, although efficient, lady, compelled to try to support herself, submits to be imposed on, gives the best quality of food and unlimited supply of gas and fuel, and the use of a valuable parlor, to people who do not pay for them, cannot pay for them, and are unprincipled into the bargain.

Another establishment, four stories, extra wide, three rooms deep, all rooms lighted, pays:

| | |
|---|---|
| For rent | $4,000 |
| Provisions | 4,000 |
| Wages, fuel, gas, and servants, and "expense account" | 2,000 |
| Upholstery, and interest on $4,000 worth of furniture | 500 |
| Total yearly expenses | $10,500 |

And it supports twenty boarders forty weeks at a cost of $12 56 each, weekly, all of them, likewise, grumblers, though pleasant people, who cannot afford to pay for what they require, viz.: style, space, unlimited gas and heat, to say nothing of support of the landlady.

Let people be sensible. New-York Island is small in proportion to the people on it. Each person's proportion of room is very small indeed. Each boarder is entitled to his proportion only at a minimum price, no more *at that price*. Parlors must be paid for by those who use them or insist on them. Boarding-houses have about ten times their proportion of parlor compared with large hotels. Two gas-lights in each room burning six feet each per hour to read, study, chat, sew, or play cards by, from six o'clock till midnight, must be paid for. So of gas in the halls and parlors. Now, who should pay for these and the servant that answers the door-bell but the boarders, who never think of turning down the gas on leaving their rooms, never economize or spare anything furnished by the landlady, and who are never profuse with anything furnished by themselves except—grumbling?

SEXAGENARIAN.

## HOW THE FRENCH CURE ARTRU WAS DECORATED.

The death is announced of M. Artru, the Curé of the Croix Rousse at Lyons, who was personally decorated under rather curious circumstances by Napoleon III. on his visit to that town in 1860. The Emperor was somewhat afraid of entering the Croix Rousse quarter, but while he was debating the question with the Prefect an official, who evidently knew the character of the people, said to him, "If you wish, Sire, to be well received by the quarter, the thing is very easy. You need only decorate M. Artru, the *curé, coram populo*." Napoleon III. followed the proffered advice. On seeing the priest he at once left his carriage, took the cross of the Legion of Honor from his breast and decorated M. Artru with it. The effect was as the official had predicted, and the quarter of La Croix Rousse shouted itself hoarse with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive M. Artru.*"

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The council of the English Society of Art have awarded the Prince Consort's gold medal to M. Michel Chevalier for his eminent services in the promotion of free trade.

It is stated in London, on good authority that the circumstances attending the loss of the Schiller were such that if the Captain had escaped death, he would have been put upon his trial for manslaughter.

In the Royal Library at Berlin a collection has been formed of books, newspapers, paintings, sketches, and sculptures relating to the Franco-Prussian war. It is amusing to learn that a place has been found among the volumes included in the collection for *The Battle of Dorking*.

As the steam-tug Samson, of Hamburg, was towing a vessel down the Elbe to Cuxhaven, the other day, her boiler burst and she was blown to pieces. Of the crew of five men not a trace was found; and nothing was to be seen of the hull but fragments floating down the river.

It is reported that the British Government intend soon to remove the monolith usually known as "Cleopatra's Needle," from Egypt to the Thames, and to re-erect it on the Embankment. It was presented to the British nation some years ago, and is a companion to that at Paris.

Some interesting experiments have been made at Woolwich in steering balloons for military purposes. The balloons were guided backward and forward in any desired direction by Mr. Menier, the inventor, in a still atmosphere. The value of the invention will, however, depend greatly upon its success in currents of wind.

A Berlin paper cautions its readers against a trick now very successfully practiced by the sellers of blooming plants. The camellias and tulips make a fine show in the pots and fetch handsome prices, but when the purchase is taken home the flowers are found to be attached to the stalks with fine wire.

Rev. Dr. Moffat, the eminent African missionary and father-in-law of Livingstone, has just visited Glasgow on an interesting occasion. The venerable missionary performed the marriage service of Oswald Livingstone, his eldest grandson, who has just received an appointment at Trinidad, and is about to leave England.

The diplomatic note recently addressed by Great Britain to Germany seems to have had the remarkable quality of giving satisfaction to both French and Germans. The Government of Mr. Disraeli is congratulated and thanked by the press in both countries, which is a compliment that neither acts of neutrality nor those of intervention often receive.

The London *Globe* understands that the French Government has expressed an intention of taking active measures to prevent the use of the French flag by vessels engaged in the kidnapping trade in the South Seas, it having been represented that the improper use of this flag materially interferes with the action of British cruisers engaged in the suppression of the labor traffic.

The organ of the Vatican, the *Observator Romano*, has an article in which that journal reads the Prince of Wales a severe lesson for accepting the Grand Mastership of the English Freemasons. It ascribes the downfall of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Louis Napoleon to their connection with the craft, and implores the Prince to take warning before it is too late.

A London correspondent of a provincial paper says that the members of the turf, or rather those who live by the turf alone, have just received a terrible shock. Mr. Chaplin, M. P., one of the greatest supporters of the sport, has finally decided to dispose of the whole of his racing stud, and it is understood that it will be brought to the hammer in the course of a few weeks.

The *Levant Herald* reports the death of a female slave in the Sultan's harémlik at the advanced age of 110 years. The deceased had served during more than ninety years, and under four sovereigns, having entered the palace in the reign of Sultan Abdul-Hamid. She was buried in the court of the Valide-Sultana's mausoleum at Ak-Serai and her funeral was conducted with special honors.

Attention is being drawn in England to the value of the mule. At a recent show the prize male stood seventeen hands, and was proved to be much stronger than a horse. Another animal exhibited, and which was only twelve and a half hands high had been driven the previous week 229 miles in forty-two hours, and entered London on the evening of the second day at a pace of ten miles an hour with no marks of fatigue.

It appears from statements published by a Brussels paper that the Empress Charlotte, widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, is not, as recently reported, in ill health. Her mental condition, however, remains unchanged, and there seems no reason to suppose that it will ever improve. She lives in complete solitude. Part of her time she devotes to music and painting. The Queen of the Belgians constantly visits her, and a physician sees her at regular intervals.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times* as follows: "Why do Americans keep Washington's Birthday on the 22d of February, when he was born on Feb. 11? In 1854 several Americans laughed when I read from the calendar of the *Illustrated News* of Feb. 4, 'Washington born, 1732.' As the act of George II., (24, chapter 23,) changing old to new style, did not come into operation until Sept. 3, 1752, it is interesting to inquire why new style was applied in after years by Americans to the birthday of the father of their country."

Referring to the recent rumors of abdication of the King of Greece, the *Silesian Gazette* says that the King, before the resignation of office by M. Bulgaris, remarked to M. Conduriotis that he wished to abdicate, because nothing good can be created in Greece, because he was tired of the crown, and desired to act as honestly as King Amadeo in Spain. A man-of-war was already prepared, the *Silesian Gazette* says, for his Majesty's departure, and the resolution seems to have been changed only by the influence of Russia and of Prince Christian, the King's uncle.

Coaching is becoming more than ever popular in London. Some half-dozen four-in-hands leave Piccadilly every morning for various places from twenty-five to forty miles distant from the metropolis, and the scene which is witnessed in front of Hatchett's Hotel recalls the memory of the old coaching days. Several members of the Four-in-hand Club practice the noble art of driving on these coaches; and more than one of the younger members of the aristocracy employs his time in taking a team to Guildford, Tunbridge Wells, Dorking, or Virginia Water, as the case may be. It is also said that there are one or two American gentlemen now in London qualifying themselves as "whips."

The berth of a School Inspector in England is no sinecure. From a report just issued it appears that he travels about 4,000 miles, (the exact average is 4,355 miles,) and holds examinations at which rather more than 25,000 children are present. The 313 week days of his year are spent thus: 142 in inspection and examination of elementary schools, 11 in visits of surprise, 4 in inspection of training schools, 7 in examination of pupil teachers, 5 in examination of candidates for admission, 7 in revising papers of pupil teachers, 13 in revising papers of candidates for certificates of merit, 2 in traveling only, 4 in preparing a general report, 66 in correspondence, conference, reporting, &c., 43 for vacation, 4 in attending to private business, 5 ill—this being the average resulting from the actual times of 42 of the 71 inspectors.

Another case of suttee, (says the *Times of India*,) has occurred in a small village near Lucknow. The following are the details of the case: "Having bathed and dressed, the suttee went to the burning place, accompanied by her relatives and a number of low-caste Hindoos who were in charge of the dead body. Wood being scarce, the funeral pile was in part constructed of other fuel, which was heaped round the woman as she sat with the head of her deceased husband in her lap. The pile was then covered with straw; her nephew handed the suttee a lighted torch, and in a moment the whole mass was on fire. The Chowkeydar and the policemen, when they arrived, found only a heap of ashes. About thirty persons, including the village headmen and the woman's relatives, have been committed to the sessions on the charge of having been directly or indirectly guilty of murder."

# LAW REPORTS.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TAXATION OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IN PENNSYLVANIA—APPEAL FROM THE STATE COURTS TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE RIGHT OF THE STATE TO IMPOSE THE TAX MAINTAINED—OTHER OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON June 9.—The following opinions were delivered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 548.—*The Erie Railway Company, plaintiffs in error vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court. The question in this case is that of the right and intention of the State of Pennsylvania to impose a tax upon the gross receipts of the Erie Railway Company. In May, 1868, the Legislature of that State passed an act by the eighth section of which there was imposed a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. upon the gross receipts "of every railroad, canal, and transportation company liable to tax upon tonnage under the preceding section of this act." The companies included in that "preceding section" were "every railroad company, steam-boat company, now or hereafter doing business in this State, and upon whose works freight may be transmitted, whether by such company or individuals. (Sec. 7.) Under this section the accounting officers of the State have settled an account against the Erie Railway Company. From this settlement an appeal was taken in pursuance of the practice of that State, by the company to the Dauphin County Court, where a verdict for the sum of $76,738 20 was rendered in favor of the State, which, upon an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, was sustained. From this judgment of the Supreme Court a writ of error is brought to this court. It was decided by this court in Reading Railroad Company vs. Pennsylvania, (15 Wallace,) that a tax upon the gross receipts of a railroad company is without the power of the State to impose. Not struggling against the effect of this decision, the Erie Railway Company still contends that the tax in question is not legal, for two reasons—first, that this company was not intended by the Legislature to be embraced within the terms of the act of 1868; and, second, that the terms and conditions of former acts of the Legislature have created an agreement with the company that it shall be exempt from taxation except to a limited extent, and in a specified manner.

*First*—The Erie Railroad Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York April 24, 1832, with power to construct a railroad from New-York to Lake Erie, through the southern tier of counties of that State. By an act passed in 1846 they were authorized to locate that portion of their road in the State of Pennsylvania which now exists there. By subsequent foreclosure and legislation the Erie Railway Company was formed, with all the rights and authorities conferred upon the Erie Railroad Company. On the 16th of February, 1841, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, by an act in which it is recited that, for the purpose of avoiding certain engineering difficulties, it was desirable that the Erie Railroad should be located for a distance of about fifteen miles through the County of Susquehanna, in that State, it was enacted that the said road might be located upon such route through said county as the company should find expedient. The company was authorized to enter upon and take the land of individuals, also gravel, stone, or wood for the purpose of constructing the road, paying for the same if the amount was agreed upon; if not, to be ascertained by an appraisement, as in the act is prescribed. By a second act of the date of March 26, 1846, authority was further given to this company to construct its road through the county of Pike for a distance not exceeding thirty miles, with the same general powers and under the same general restrictions. It was further provided that the company should cause to be prepared and filed in the office of the Auditor General of the State a verified statement of the expenses of constructing that portion of the road lying within the State of Pennsylvania, and that the company should annually pay into the State Treasury the sum of $10,000. The last section of the act provided that the stock of the said company to an amount equal to the cost of the construction of that part of the road situate in Pennsylvania should be subject to taxation in the same manner and at the same rate as other similar property is or may be subject. It is one of the agreements of the case that the whole length of the Erie Railroad is 455 miles, forty-two and a half miles of which is in the State of Pennsylvania, in Pike and Susquehanna Counties. The gross receipts of the company upon its main line (of which this forty-two and a half miles is a part) in the year 1869 were $9,266,349 33. Of this sum 42½-455ths, viz.: $864,988 33, was adjudged to be the portion taxable in Pennsylvania under the statutes imposing the tax in question. Upon this sum three-quarters of one per cent. was imposed as a tax, and in this manner the sum of the tax for several years, with interest and expenses, was made up.

It is argued that the Legislature did not intend to bring this road within the tax provisions of the act of 1868, because the company is not doing business in that State in the sense intended in the act, but is, as to nearly all the freight from the transportation of which the gross receipts accrued, merely using the right of way through a small portion of the territory of Pennsylvania, which it purchased from and pays for to said State. It is argued further, from the details and machinery of the act, that it cannot be made applicable to this case without requiring on the part of the court the introduction of new clauses and provisions which the Legislature has not seen fit to introduce, and which clauses and provisions, it is said, are beyond its power to introduce.

In relation to the first branch of the objection, that the Erie Company is not doing business in the State, in the sense intended by the act, the answer is twofold: First—The Supreme Court of that State has held that this "company was doing business in the State, in the sense of that act." This construction of a State statute by the Supreme Court of the State, involving no question under the laws or Constitution of the United States, is conclusive upon us. We accept the construction of State statutes by the State courts, although we may doubt the correctness of such construction. We accept and adopt it, although we may have already accepted and adopted a different construction of a similar statute of another State, in deference to the Supreme Court of that State. (Randall vs. Kirtland, 13 Wall., 306; Blosburg Railroad Company vs. Tioga Railroad Company, 20 Wall.) Second—We are of the opinion that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was right in its construction of the statute of 1868. Construing together the seventh and eighth sections of the act, it is enacted "that every railroad company, steam-boat company, &c., now or hereafter doing business in this State, and upon whose works freight may be transported, whether by such company or individuals," &c., shall be liable to the tax in question.

It can scarcely be doubted that this company is doing business in the State of Pennsylvania, when it receives gross earnings to an amount exceeding nine millions per annum for transportation over its road, of which forty-two miles lies within that State. The statute does not limit the amount of business done, or the length of road upon which it is done, as fixing its liability to taxation. The legal effect of the appellant's argument would be the same if 413 miles of its road were within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, and forty-two miles only were in the State of New-York, instead of lying as it now does. We see no such difficulty in the machinery for the collection of the tax as should make us doubt the intention of the Legislature. That, in fact, the State at once proceeded to, and has constantly persisted in, its exercise, affords a strong evidence of its intention and of its understanding of its effect. It it is intended to impose the tax, and had the power to do it, the extent and the proportion to which it is carried belongs to the judgment and the discretion of the State only. It is beyond our examination, (Reading R. R. vs. Penn., 15 Walb., 296; Minot vs. R. R., 18 Walb., 206.) That it has the power to enforce the tax by direct action upon that part of the road within its territory would seem reasonably certain, and that it would attempt to lay taxation to an extravagant or oppressive extent has not yet appeared. That it has exercised less than the full extent of its power, and has apportioned the tax according to the length of the road within the State, is not a just subject of complaint by the company. The second objection is that the act of 1868 impairs the obligation of the State not to impose such a tax upon the Erie Company. It has been held many times in this court that a State may make a valid contract that a corporation, or its property within its territory, shall be exempt from taxation or shall be subject to a limited and specified taxation. (New-Jersey vs. Wilson, 7 Cranch, 164; Gordon vs. Appeal Tax Court, 3 Howard, 133; Acheson vs. Huddleson, 12 Howard, 293; Bank vs. Knoop, 16 Howard, 369; Dodge vs. Woolsey, 18 Howard, 331; Bank vs. Skelly, 1 Black, 436; McGee vs. Mathias, 4 Wallace, 143; Hoffman vs. City of Quincy, 4 Wallace, 535; Home of Friendless vs. Rouse, 8 Wallace, 430; Washington University vs. Rouse, 8 Wallace, 439; Wilmington Railroad vs. Reid, 13 Wallace, 264; Tomlinson vs. Branch, 15 Wallace, 460; Humphrey vs. Pegues, 16 Wallace, 244.) The court has, however, in the most emphatic terms and on every occasion declared that the language in which the surrender is made must be clear and unmistakable. The covenant or enactment must distinctly express that there shall be no other or further liability to taxation. A State cannot strip itself of this most essential power by doubtful words. It cannot by ambiguous language be deprived of this highest attribute of sovereignty. This principle is distinctly laid down in each of the cases referred to. It has never been departed from. Tested by this rule the contention of the appellant must fail. On the occasion of the first act referred to, to wit: in 1841, by which the Erie Railway Company was permitted to take lands and lay its tracks and run its cars through the County of Susquehanna, nothing was said in the act upon the subject of taxation. The value created or transferred to that county remained there, like any other property of a corporation, and like all other property subject to the operation of the laws of the State. The act of 1846, authorizing the building of the road through the County of Pike, contained two provisions in reference to taxation. By section 5 it was enacted that after the road should be completed through the Counties of Pike and Susquehanna, an accurate account of the cost of that portion of the road should be filed in the office of the Auditor General, and that after the road should be completed to Dunkirk, or extended by any other improvement to Lake Erie, the company should pay annually into the Treasury the sum of $10,000. The sixth section provided that the stock of the company to an amount equal to the cost of the construction of that part of their road situate in Pennsylvania shall be subject to taxation by this commonwealth, in the same manner and at the same rate as other similar property is or may be subject; * * * and the company shall annually make a statement of its affairs * * * and of the business done upon said road during the previous years, said statement to contain a full and accurate account of the number of passengers, amount and weight of produce, merchandise, lumber, coal, and minerals transferred on said road east of Dunkirk and west of Piermont.

We find in these enactments no intimation of an intention to limit or to surrender the taxing power of the State. Two subjects of taxation are specified and reports and details are required, from which it may be inferred that the Legislature looked to other taxation thereafter. They taxed as far as was then thought proper, leaving the future to provide for the future. There is no suggestion of a release of any power or surrender of any authority possessed by the State. None of the cases decided by this court would justify a decision that, by the language we are considering, the general power of taxation was agreed to be surrendered by the State. Nor do we find in New-York and Erie Railway vs. Sabin, (26 Penn. Stat., Rep. 244,) cited by the appellant (2 Casey) anything in hostility to this construction. It was then held merely that as the State had imposed a tax upon the stock of the company to the extent of the cost of construction in that State, that implied an exemption from the ordinary taxation for State and county purposes. It was said that to hold otherwise would be to subject the same property to double taxation, which cannot be supposed to be intended. The remarks of Mr. Justice Woodward in Erie Railway vs. Commonwealth, (16 P. F. Smith, 84,) give a full explanation of the meaning of the language employed in that case. In the Commonwealth vs. Easton Bank, (10 Penn. Stat., R., 451, cited and approved in 18 Wall., 227,) it was held that the designation in the charter of the bank of the payment of taxes on its dividends at a fixed rate was a mere designation of a tax then to be paid, and did not affect the power to impose other or greater taxes. The decisions of the State courts of Pennsylvania are quite in harmony with our own on this subject. None of the objections are well taken, and the judgment must be affirmed.

No. 219.—*Charles B. Hotchkiss, appellant, vs. The National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New-York City, and the Tradesmen's National Bank.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, in substance thus: In May, 1863, the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company issued coupon bonds by each of which the company acknowledged its indebtedness to certain persons named, or bearer, in the sum of $1,000, and promised to pay the amount to the bearer on the 1st day of January, 1893, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the presentation and surrender of the coupons annexed as they severally became due. Immediately following this acknowledgment of indebtedness and promise of payment, there was in each of the instruments a further agreement of the company to make what was termed "the scrip preferred stock" attached to the bond full-paid stock at any time within ten days after any dividend should have been declared and become payable on such preferred stock, upon surrender, in the City of New-York, of the bond and the unmatured interest warrants. To each of the bonds there was originally attached, by a pin, the certificate of scrip preferred stock thus referred to, which stated that the company designated it as "scrip preferred stock;" and that upon the surrender of the certificate and accompanying bond, and all unmatured coupons thereon, as provided in the agreement, he should be entitled to receive ten shares of full-paid preferred stock. Three of these bonds, with certificates attached, were stolen from the plaintiff and were taken by the defendants as collateral security for notes discounted by them, without actual notice of any defect in the title of the holder; but the certificates were at the time detached from the bonds: Held, first, that the bonds were negotiable instruments notwithstanding the agreement respecting the scrip preferred stock contained in them, that agreement being independent of the pecuniary obligation of the company; and, second, that the absence of the certificates originally attached to the bonds, when the latter were taken by the defendants, was not of itself a circumstance sufficient to put the defendants upon inquiry as to the title of the holder. The title of a person who takes negotiable paper before due for a valuable consideration can only be defeated by showing bad faith in him, which implies guilty knowledge or willful ignorance of the facts impairing the title of the party from whom he received it; and the burden of proof lies on the assailant of the taker's title: Affirmed.

No. 729.—*The Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Topeka.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is the substance: The facts are immaterial. A statute which authorizes towns to contract debts or other obligations payable in money implies the duty to levy taxes to pay them, unless some other fund or source of payment is provided. If there is no power in the Legislature which passed such a statute to authorize the levy of taxes in aid of the purpose for which the obligation is to be contracted, the statute is void, and so are the bonds or other forms of contract based on the statute. There is no such thing in the theory of our Government, State and National, as unlimited power in any of their branches. The executive, the legislative, and the judicial departments are all of limited and defined powers. There are limitations of such powers which arise out of the essential nature of all free Governments, implied reservations of individual rights, without which the social compact could not exist, and which are respected by all Governments entitled to the name. Among these is the limitation of the right of taxation, that it can only be used in aid of a public object—an object which is within the purpose for which Governments are established. It cannot, therefore, be exercised in aid of enterprises strictly private for the benefit of individuals, though in a remote or collateral way the local public may be benefited thereby. Though the line which distinguishes the public use for which taxes may be assessed from the private use for which they may not is not always easy to discern, yet it is the duty of the courts, where the case falls clearly within the latter class to interpose, when properly called on, for the protection of the rights of the citizen, and aid to prevent his private property from being unlawfully appropriated to the use of others. A statute which authorizes a town to issue its bonds in aid of the manufacturing enterprise of individuals is void, because the taxes necessary to pay the bonds would, if collected, be a transfer of the property of individuals to aid in the project of gain and profit of others, and not for a public use, in the proper sense of that term. And in a suit brought on such bonds or the interest coupons attached thereon, the Circuit Court properly declared them void.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

MORTGAGE WARRANTY DEED.

*Judd vs. Seekins.*—Upon the 24th day of December, 1869, the defendant being in possession, under a contract with the plaintiff for the purchase and sale of the premises named in the complaint herein, and having paid to the plaintiff the full amount of the purchase money therefor, executed a mortgage thereon to one Sellen and one Papple, jointly, to secure the payment to them of a certain note made to their order by defendant for the sum of $953 28. This mortgage was duly acknowledged Dec. 27, 1869, and recorded Jan. 7. 1870. Upon the 14th day of April, 1873, the plaintiff delivered to defendant a full warranty deed of the premises, executed by himself and wife, dated Feb. 1, 1869, and acknowledged Nov. 24, 1869. This deed was placed upon record April 19, 1873. Upon the 17th day of April, 1873, the mortgage above mentioned was duly assigned by the mortgagees to the plaintiff herein for value; and this action was commenced to foreclose the same April 21, 1873. The action was tried at Special Term, (Cattaraugus County,) before Hon. Charles Daniels, Justice, when it appeared in evidence that when the note for $953 28, made by Seekins and secured by the mortgage in controversy, became due, it was not paid, but three other notes of the defendant, indorsed by the plaintiff, were substituted therefor, all of which became due prior to Feb. 1, 1872, and were, as they became due, taken up and paid by plaintiff and held by him. Defendant claims that the plaintiff, in thus taking up and holding these notes, made himself the real owner of the mortgage prior to Feb. 1, 1872, and that he was such owner in fact at the time he delivered the full warranty deed to the defendant, and by such delivery merged the mortgage in the deed and estopped himself from making any claim thereunder. The court found the facts as hereinbefore set forth, and as a conclusion of law that the premises were discharged from the lien of the mortgage by the terms of the plaintiff's deed, and that the plaintiff was estopped by the covenant therein from enforcing the mortgage against the premises, judgment was rendered for defendant, dismissing the complaint, with costs. Upon appeal to General Term, (Fourth Department,) judgment was reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide event, Smith, J., writing the opinion, in which he holds that the covenants in the deed were only against the grantor's own acts and cannot be construed to cover the acts of the grantee and liens and incumbrances granted by him; also that the deed, by relation, took effect at its date, (Feb. 1, 1869,) and was, therefore, prior to the mortgage which bore date Dec. 24, 1869. Thus the mortgage became a valid lien upon the property. From this judgment and reversal defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the order of the General Term has been affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for respondent on stipulation, with costs.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

*DeForest vs. Farley.*—This was an appeal from an order of the General Term of the First Department affirming an order of the Special Term denying the motion of Aaron Altmayer to vacate a sale made to him under the decree in this action, and directing him to complete his purchase. The action was brought to foreclose a mortgage made by defendants. At the time of the commencement of the action one Christopher Keyes was the owner of the equity of redemption. When the mortgage in suit was executed the premises, consisting of four lots upon Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, New-York City, were unimproved, but before the commencement of the action six houses had been erected thereon. None of defendants answered except Keyes, who interposed a frivolous answer. The cause was placed upon the Special Term calendar, and when called in its order Keyes consented that the plaintiff take judgment as prayed in the complaint. No testimony was taken and the findings of the Judge, (Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt,) were identical with the allegations of the complaint. A decree was entered directing a sale of the "entire mortgaged premises," by a Referee, the moneys realized therefrom to be first applied to the payment of the mortgage debt, ($14,447 04,) and the remainder, after payment of costs, &c., to be deposited with the Chamberlain of New-York City to the credit of the action, &c. The house and lot first sold brought the sum of $19,650, being a sum sufficient to pay the mortgage debt and all costs, taxes, assessments, &c., which were liens upon the property. The premises were all sold, and the appellant herein purchased the fifth lot sold. The four parcels sold previously thereto had realized $64,475, and all the purchasers had signed the terms of sale and paid the proper deposit. This is one of several proceedings, instituted by the several purchases at the sale, to set aside the same, and for the return to them of the moneys deposited by them, upon the ground that the Special Term exceeded its authority in directing a sale of the whole premises, and that when once sufficient money had been realized upon the sale to pay off the existing indebtedness, the force of the order was expended and all subsequent sales void. The motion was heard in the first instance by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence at the Special Term, when it was denied, and the purchaser directed to complete his purchase. Upon appeal to the General Term (before Presiding Justice Davis and Judges Daniels and Brady) this order was affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, to be paid by Altmayer, Presiding Justice Davis writing the opinion, wherein he holds that, under established precedents, the Special Term had power to direct a sale of the entire premises, and the matter being within the jurisdiction of the court, a stranger to the judgment, such as the appellant, cannot attack the decree upon the ground that it is improvident. Altmayer appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the order of the General Term has been affirmed, with costs.

LIBEL—FRIVOLOUS DEMURRER.

*Armstrong vs. Weed.*—This was an action for libel arising out of the political campaign of 1873, in Clinton County, and the plaintiff set forth the following state of facts in his complaint: That plaintiff is a private citizen, residing in Clinton County, and holding no political office; that in 1873, the defendant, Smith M. Weed, was Democratic candidate for member of Assembly for Clinton County; that on Oct. 21, 1873, Amasa B. Wood, the Republican candidate, withdrew from the contest, and subsequently published a letter, wherein he gave his reasons for declining to run, and, among other reasons, stated that he had received a letter from defendant in which the latter offered "that if he [Wood] would withdraw then he [Weed] would have such action taken by the Democratic Senatorial Convention as would be in the interest of William Tabey, (who was running as Republican candidate for the office of State Senator in the Sixteenth District,) and that he would have William Fitzpatrick, (the then Democratic nominee for County Clerk of Clinton County,) withdraw, or would secure his defeat;" that defendant, in answer to this letter published by Wood, issued and distributed a circular, wherein he charged the plaintiff with writing and circulating the Wood letter, and declared the same to be wholly false; and also charged plaintiff with "willfully and maliciously uttering and publishing many falsehoods against him, [the defendant,] because he cannot use me for his evil and selfish purposes;" that in a subsequent circular, issued Nov. 1, 1873, defendant again charged plaintiff with issuing and publishing the "Wood" letter; also with publishing "infamous lies" regarding defendant; he also spoke of plaintiff, in the circular in question, as "the man who is known as the man who never had a friend, and who never professed friendship for any one without blasting him;" also that defendant inserted and published in his circular an affidavit purporting to be made by one Wolff, (a doctor,) in which the said Wolff swears "that plaintiff showed the Wood letter to him [Wolff] before publication, and that it was in plaintiff's handwriting, and unsigned." Plaintiff avers that all of these statements are false and libelous, and claims damages to the amount of $5,000. Upon motion, certain particulars of the complaint were ordered stricken out, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint if he so desired. Plaintiff electing not to amend, defendant demurred to the complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Plaintiff moved for judgment upon the ground that the demurrer was frivolous. This motion was granted, with leave to defendant to answer upon payment of costs. Upon appeal to the General Term, (Third Department) this order was affirmed, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days, upon payment of costs of Special and General Term. Defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals, which has dismissed the appeal with costs.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, June 9.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, June 9, 1875:

No. 35.—*Dolan vs. The Mayor.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 20.—*Susan A. McCollom, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. Emery R. Seward et al., appellants.*—Argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellants, and by A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 46.—*William McGriffin, respondent, vs. John Baird, appellant.*—Argued by William Holbrook, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for the respondent.

No. 40.—*John Jacob Astor, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by Henry H. Anderson, of counsel for appellant, and by William Burns for respondents.

No. 42.—*Samuel J. Hunt, respondent, vs. George M. Chapman, appellant.*—Argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and by J. C. Smith for respondent.

Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned until Thursday, June 10. The court takes a recess from Thursday, the 10th, to Monday, the 14th inst.

### ROBBERY BY A DOMESTIC'S VISITORS.

Elizabeth Ann Higgins, aged fifteen, was employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. George J. Busse, at No. 147 West Fiftieth street, and while so engaged received frequent visits from James G. Sauter and John McKeon, alias James Gleason. Lizzie left her employment in February, and on the night of the 3d of May the residence of Mr. Busse was burglariously entered from the rear, through a tenement-house, and a meerschaum pipe, a cigar-holder, a pair of opera-glasses, and a gold pencil-case, valued in all at $200, were stolen. Officer Devlin, of the Tenth Precinct, subsequently found a portion of the stolen property in the possession of Sauter and Gleason, who were living with Mr. Busse's ex-domestic and another girl, also aged fifteen, named Jane Halpin, at No. 16 Harrison street. The four were arrested, and, on pleading guilty, the men were each sent to State Prison for ten years by Recorder Hackett. Yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up the girls, who pleaded guilty, avowed their repentance, and tearfully stated that they had been used as dupes by the burglars. His Honor sent the unfortunate young creatures to the House of Refuge.

### A CARELESS CONDUCTOR AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

In March, 1868, Mary E. Jobes got on a Fourth avenue car at Broome street and the Bowery, to ride down town. When the car reached the corner of Park row and Beekman street it stopped, and the conductor went inside and took a seat. There were then four passengers in the car, including Mrs. Jobes, one of whom, supposing that the point at which the car stopped, inquired of the conductor if that was the place to get out. The conductor replied that it was, and thereupon all the passengers proceeded to get out. Mrs. Jobes was the last in getting out, and when ready to step on the street the car suddenly started, throwing her down, and her dress having caught on the car, she was dragged some distance, and sustained injuries both external and internal, from which she still suffers. She then brought suit against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to recover $10,000 damages. The trial was commenced yesterday before Judge Robinson and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, and is still on. The defense is contributive negligence on the part of plaintiff.

### AN EMBEZZLING BOOK-KEEPER.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up Thomas Payson, residing at No. 111 Clinton place, charged with embezzlement. Payson, who is a young man of attractive appearance, was employed as book-keeper in the New-York Club, and on the 28th of December last disappeared without giving notice. It was then discovered that he had embezzled from the funds of the club various sums, amounting to $525, and on being arrested some months afterward, admitted his guilt. Mr. Gilbert, President of the club, addressed a communication to District Attorney Phelps, requesting that clemency be shown to the prisoner on condition that he leave the State. Payson pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday next, when he will be sentenced by Recorder Hackett.

### THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY COMPANY'S NEW PIER.

A temporary injunction was granted, at the suit of the people, restraining the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company from constructing a new pier adjoining that used at Stapleton by the Staten Island Railroad Company. The injunction had been granted on the ground that the pier was being constructed in violation of a law of the State, being within less than 100 feet of another pier. On representations that the outer end of the new pier was to be used for the construction thereon of a club-house for the New-York Yacht Club, the Attorney General consented to a modification of the injunction so far as to allow that portion of the work to proceed. In view of this modification, Judge Lawrence does not think it necessary to continue the preliminary injunction, and has therefore dissolved it.

### THE ERIE RECEIVERSHIP.

In the suit of the people against the Erie Railway Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee of certain mortgages executed by the Erie Railway Company, has filed an answer, setting forth the company's interest in the proceedings as such Trustee, and on such answer an order of court was issued and filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, extending the receivership to such trust mortgages.

### A THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

In July, 1874, James Burr was engaged as a stevedore in unloading a cargo of iron from the ship Mauritius at Pier No. 11 North River, and when nearly all the cargo was unloaded the pier went down, carrying the iron and Burr with it, and causing the death of the latter. His widow brought suit to recover $5,000 damages against the lessees of the pier, Edgar & Schermerhorn, which came to trial before Chief Justice Monell and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. The defendants claimed that they were not liable, because they leased the pier from other parties, who engaged to keep it in proper repair. This defense was overruled by the court, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000.

### LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

DECISION IN THE SUIT OF CATHARINE DONOVAN AGAINST A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY FOR THE LOSS OF GOODS INTENDED TO BE SMUGGLED.

In the suit of Catharine Donovan against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Judge Van Vorst, in Superior Court, Special Term, has rendered a decision of importance to owners of vessels plying between the United States and foreign countries. The suit was to recover the value of a case of goods which the plaintiff shipped on one of the defendants' steamers, for this City, and which was lost. The company, among other defenses to the suit, pleaded non-liability for the value of the goods on the ground that they were intended to be smuggled, and that on the same voyage the plaintiff had smuggled other goods. The case came before the court on a motion to strike out this defense. The decision, besides declaring that such a defense cannot be successfully interposed to a claim against the carrier for loss of the goods, also sets forth how a defense in respect to smuggling must be pleaded. The opinion of Judge Van Vorst in the case is as follows:

"I do not understand the third defense, and which is claimed by the plaintiff to be irrelevant, to aver distinctly that the 'case' in question contained merchandise shipped by the plaintiff with the intention of being smuggled into the United States in violation of the revenue laws. The averment that she did deliver baggage and merchandise at the time, for such purpose, does not establish that the property in question was of such character, or shipped for such unlawful purpose. In order that the defense be pertinent and relevant, if otherwise good, it should have been distinctly alleged that the case of goods for the value of which this action was brought was itself of such objectionable character. It by no means follows from the averment that on her arrival at the port of New-York she did smuggle ashore from the steamer large quantities of merchandise which formed part of her baggage, that this specific 'case' of merchandise, lost to her, was shipped with the intention to evade the fiscal laws of this country. Such facts might be some evidence, but not necessarily so, that the goods contained in the missing case were of that character. But in pleading it is not evidence which is to be set forth, but issuable facts. In pleading defenses of this character, to avoid liability, the defendant should be held to clear and positive averments, and should leave no room for doubt that he means to charge distinctly that the specific goods the value of which is the subject of the action were shipped with the intention of being smuggled. But aside from this defect in the statement of the defense, I do not think that the carrier can successfully interpose a defense of the character indicated. It is evidently irrelevant. He is not, according to his own showing, 'particeps criminis.' When he received the goods he was entirely ignorant of the plaintiff's design, and never became implicated therein. In Holman against Johnson, Com. 34, the plaintiff, residing at Dunkirk, had sold to the defendant a quantity of tea which was intended to be smuggled into England. The plaintiff himself had no concern in the smuggling, and it was held he might recover. But when the seller, knowingly, does any act calculated to facilitate the smuggling, such as packing the goods in a particular manner, he is regarded as 'particeps criminis,' and cannot recover. (Biggs vs. Lawrence, 3 Term R., 454; Tracy vs. Talmage, 14 N. Y., 170.) Cheney vs. Duke, 10 Gill and Johnson, 11, 24, however, decides that in an action to recover the purchase price for a slave whom the vendor knew was to be removed out of the State without a bill of sale being taken, as the law of the State required, knowledge alone by the vendor of the illegal or prohibited purpose on the part of the vendee, unaccompanied by any act in furtherance of its execution, was no bar to a recovery. There was nothing illegal in the service which the carrier undertook to perform. His business was to carry merchandise from one port to another for hire. The undisclosed purpose or design of the shipper was no concern of his. It was presumptively good. He was entitled to be paid for the carriage, and if he was ignorant of the shipper's intent to smuggle could not be defeated. The wrong in this case consisted in the plaintiff's wicked intention to evade the fiscal laws. But such intention was not carried out. It never ripened into an actual offense, so far as the goods in question are concerned. The plaintiff might have yet repented. As was said in Pellicat vs. Angell, 2 Mees & Ross, 312, "the plaintiff sold the goods; the defendant might smuggle them if he liked, or he might change his mind the next day. And in this case, the plaintiff might yet, on the arrival of the goods in New-York, had they not been lost to her through the carrier's acts or negligence, have paid the duty or delivered them in bond. Contracts for an illegal purpose or which are against the policy of the law cannot in general be enforced. But there was nothing in the defendants' engagement to carry the goods which was illegal. And it cannot be maintained that a contract, which is itself free from vice, can be avoided because it may possibly facilitate an illegal transaction. (Groot vs. Van Duzer, 17 Wend., 170.) The motion to strike out is granted, with costs.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Vryday vs. Vryday.*—Referee's report confirmed and order granting decree of divorce to plaintiff.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

*The People, &c., vs. The New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.*—In view of the modification of the injunction which has been assented to by the Attorney General, I am of the opinion that the preliminary injunction should be dissolved, and, without passing upon the interesting and important questions discussed upon the argument, I direct that an order be entered dissolving the injunction, with costs. It may be that upon the trial the plaintiffs will establish their right to an injunction, but the modification above referred to renders it eminently proper that the court should not interfere until the issues between the parties can be regularly tried and determined.

*In the matter of Lehmaier.*—In this case I do not feel justified in appointing a committee without requiring security at least so far as the infants are concerned. As to the interests of the infants the usual bond must be given.

*Coler vs. Kountze.*—I dissolve this injunction for the reason that the affidavit of the defendants refutes the allegations of the complaint on which the injunction was mainly granted, and also because it does not appear that the defendants are not able to respond in an action at law for any damages which the plaintiff may sustain. Motion denied, with costs.

*Ferguson vs. Ferguson.*—In this case I shall allow the child to remain where it is, with liberty to the defendant to see it at all proper times. The defendant having denied the adultery charged, is entitled to a reasonable allowance for a counsel fee and attorney; to determine what is to be a reasonable sum to be allowed to the defendant, there must be a reference. Referred to D. C. Calvin, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Kircheis vs. Schloss et al.*—Findings settled and signed.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Snodgrass vs. Krenkal.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

*Lynch vs. Divers.*—The examination does not satisfactorily establish that the money in question belongs exclusively to Lynch. Divers has an interest in the same, and he has had no notice of this application. Application denied without costs.

*Donovan vs. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.*—Motion granted. See opinion.

*Otto vs. Reyndert.*—Injunction continued.

### A CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY FOR DISINFECTANTS.

The suit of Charles Eimer and G. Amend against the City was tried before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The suit was brought to recover $324 for disinfectants and other materials of a somewhat similar character furnished to the Board of Health. The Controller refused to pay, on the ground that the prices charged were too high. Plaintiffs thereupon instituted proceedings against the City, through their attorney, Mr. Elliot Sandford. The testimony on the part of the City failed to sustain the defense, and a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest, in all over $500, and the court granted an extra allowance to plaintiffs of $25.

### ROBBERY IN A STREET-CAR.

James Wilson was brought before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with larceny from the person. The complainant, Mr. Arnold Miller, of No. 79 Fulton street, was riding up town in a Third avenue car about 8 o'clock on Monday night, when he felt a pull at his watch-pocket, and saw the prisoner hurriedly withdrawing his hand. His watch, worth $80, had disappeared, and the thief was attempting to make his escape when Mr. Miller, with the assistance of several parties in the car, had him arrested by Officer Kroner, of the Tenth Precinct. Justice Smith held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

### A WESTERN RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the suit of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. William Barnes et al., which has been pending some time in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Barnes filed a cross bill for the protection of the rights of the third mortgage bondholders of the company under a deed of trust executed to him by the company. About $1,100,000 is involved in the suit, and the main ground of opposition to the cross bill is that the title of the company to its property has been placed res adjudicata in the United States Courts in the District of Wisconsin and in the United States Supreme Court. Argument on the questions raised was begun yesterday before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court. The company is represented by Mr. F. N. Bangs as counsel, and Hon. M. H. Carpenter, ex-Judge Porter, and Francis Fellows appear for Mr. Barnes.

### COURT NOTES.

Herman Smith, a clothes-line thief, charged with stealing $25 worth of linen from Charles Schneider, of No. 111 Delancey street, yesterday pleaded guilty to petit larceny, in General Sessions, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of certiorari in the case of James Kilgour, charged before the Court of Special Sessions with selling adulterated milk. Kilgour claims that the evidence is insufficient to warrant his being held to answer the charge.

E. Ellard, an attorney, was committed for ten days to Ludlow Street Jail, by Judge McAdam, in Part IV. of the Marine Court yesterday. The commitment was for contempt of court, in having appeared as attorney in a case in which he was not authorized to appear.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Mitchell, alias "the Plum," a negro desperado, was found guilty of firing a loaded pistol at John Spackman, the keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 521 Broome street, on the 25th of February. Recorder Hackett sent "the Plum" to the Penitentiary for one year.

The trial of Philip Olwell, charged with the murder of James Orr in a shanty on Fourth avenue, was continued before Chief Justice Davis and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The only additional testimony offered was that of the good character of the accused. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the court remanded the prisoner for sentence.

In a case in the Marine Court in which a physician was sued for libel in having disclosed on cross-examination in a suit the nature of the disease of one of his patients, Judge Gross yesterday dismissed the complaint. He holds that where a physician is properly subpœnaed as a witness in a case, and on cross-examination is asked a question pertinent to the issue, he is relieved from his privilege not to answer, and cannot be held liable to a party aggrieved by such answer.

In the divorce suit pending between Henry C. Ferguson and his wife Louisa, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence has decided on a preliminary motion that the child of the parties shall remain in the custody of the father until the termination of the suit, but with permission to the wife to have access to it. The matter of alimony and counsel fee he has referred to D. C. Calvin, to take testimony as to the amount which should be allowed.

### POLICE COURT NOTES.

Ellen Morris, of No. 342 Water street, was held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $23 from James Brady, of Brooklyn.

William Devine was held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of having attempted to rescue a prisoner from Officer O'Halloran, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

George W. Pierce went into the store of August Heck, No. 388 Pearl street, yesterday, to consult a directory, and took such a fancy to it that he carried it off, together with a coat which was hanging near by. His close attention to the directory enabled him to find the locality of the Tombs, which is now his address.

Stewart Bonner, of No. 612 West Forty-Seventh street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, for beating and biting off a portion of the chin of Thomas Nelson, his landlord. The assault grew out of an attempt by Nelson to dispossess his pugnacious tenant.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Bixby held George Glenn in $1,000 bail for trial on the charge of stealing a bundle of clothing from the premises of Mr. Ernestein Gauger, at No. 401 Canal street, on May 10. Mrs. Gauger fully identified the prisoner, who escaped at the time of the robbery, but who was arrested yesterday by Officer Hendricks, of the Eighth Precinct.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 9.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, June 10, 1875: Nos. 68, 7, 67, 29, 16, 15½, 41, and 61.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—The following is the day calendar of the Supreme Court for June 10: Nos. 8, 14, 21, 70, 79, 87, 90, 93, 94, and 97.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
*Held by Brady, J.*

Nos.
73—Haden vs. Buddensick.
83—Amend, &c., vs. Palen, &c.
101—Claflin vs. Mariner.
117—Crow vs. Knapp.
131—Clements vs. Yturria.
136—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
139—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart.
148—Smith vs. Cornell, &c.
171—Erie Railway Company vs. Gould.
196—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.
200—Megarge vs. Megarge.
211—Panama Railroad Co. vs. Robinson.
221—Schaefer vs. N. and S. R. R. Co. of Ga.
239—Mer. and Manuf. Nat. Bank vs. Wheeler (two motions.)
250—Panama Railroad Co. vs. Robinson.
268—Haden, &c., v. Coleman.
269—Same vs. Same.
271—Hewlett vs. Wood, &c.
278—Weetjen, &c., vs. St. Paul and P. R. R. Co.
285—Langley vs. Satterlee, &c.
296—De Hart vs. Hatch.
303—Groesbeck vs. Sedgwick, &c.
304—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos. Demurrers.
10—Scannon vs. Ruck et al.
15—Whitaker vs. Gregory.
16—Same vs. Same.
4—Thompson vs. Gould et al.
6—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
482—Borland vs. Riker et al.
281—Nicols vs. Nusbaum et al.
225—Goodman vs. Raynor.
464—Lyon vs. De Corneau et al.
471—Hotchkiss vs. Burbank et al.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
522—The People of the State of New-York vs. The New-York & Staten Island Ferry Co.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
400—Gautier et al. vs. Douglas Mfg Co. et al.
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. I. Co.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.
473—Worth vs. Phillips, &c. Discontinued.
474—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
475—Pelton vs. Lichtenstein et al.
476—Moran vs. Perl et al.
477—Miller vs. McClave et al.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
479—Sands vs. Henkel et al.
480—Hoffman vs. Lynch et al.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.
482—Beyer vs. Hass et al.
483—Oakley, &c., vs. Merriam et al.
485—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
486—Shea vs. Shea.
487—Harrison vs. Webb et al.
488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore, &c., et al.
489—Strasburger vs. Fisk, Ex'x, &c., et al.
490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
491—Muller vs. Weidman et al.
492—Clark vs. Phelan et al.
494—Grinnell, &c., vs. Minturn, &c.
495—Seymour, &c., vs. Hazen et al.
497—Stern vs. Bayard et al.
498—Earle vs. McGarren et al.
499—Levy vs. Harris et al.
500—Pam et al. vs. Vilmar.
501—Robinson, &c., vs. Savage et al.
502—Third Av. R. R. Co. vs. Sayrs et al.
503—Citizens' Ins. Co. vs. Harris et al.
504—Gentle vs. Gee et al.
505—Benedict et al. vs. Wilmot Mfg Co.
506—Angell et al. vs. McDougall.
507—Taylor et al. vs Suckow, &c.
508—Jennings vs. Wakefield.
509—Strong, &c., et al. vs. Ditmars, &c., et al.
510—Jung vs. Suydam et al.
511—Bliven vs. Greike et al.
512—Same vs. Same.
513—Same vs. Same.
514—Same vs. Same.
515—Same vs. Same.
516—Hagen et al. vs. Crow et al.
517—Burr vs. Taylor et al.
518—Morris vs. Masterson et al.
519—Same vs. Same.
523—Cleveland et al. vs. Barrett.
524—Craighead et al. vs. Kidd et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
526—Hamilton vs. Martin.
527—Kern vs. North American Life Ins. Co.
528—Goldberg vs. Utley et al.
529—Muller vs. Grautz et al.
530—Spevers vs. Fisk, Ex'x, &c.
531—Same vs. Same.
532—Jessurun vs. Kienzle et al.
533—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
534—The Comptoir de Escompte de Paris vs. Everett et al.
535—Ward vs. Newman et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
537—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
538—Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt, &c., et al.
539—Rhodes vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
540—Edelsten vs. Shandley et al.
541—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
542—Chetwood, &c., vs. Driscoll et al.
543—Dater, Ex'r., &c., vs. Morris et al.
544—Ranney vs Peyser, &c.
266—Tredwell vs. Murray et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Spofford.
1564½—Murphy et al. vs. Keese et al.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
468—Reed et al. vs. Schmale.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kiersted vs. O'Brien.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling.
846—Viele vs. Darling.
848½—Knapp vs. Brown.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. Co.
794—Chemisher vs. Schuyler.
1546—Williams vs. Shermein et al.
2706—Cassebeer et al. vs. Kalbfleisch.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
1218—First. Nat. Bank of Mont., Ala., vs. Hill.
1220—Same vs. Same.
2058—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
3174—Childs vs. The Mayor, &c.
1194—Burgess et al. vs. Wray, imp'd, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
109—Littell vs. Sanford.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
2802—Levy vs. German Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Miss.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
*Held by Speir, J.*

Nos.
15—Keiley vs. Hiler et al.
33—Long vs. Knelis.
43—Kimball vs. Lehman et al.
44—Hull vs. Lehman et al., (No. 1.)
45—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
2—Davidson vs. Butler.
16—Clark vs. Bannan.
37—Schwencke vs. Rapp.
42—Elverson vs. Vanderpoel.
52—Webb vs. Stead et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
*Held by Westbrook, J.*

Nos.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
3123—Kaliy vs. Eldredge.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
983—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Van Namee, impleaded, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
949—Bilven et al. vs. Mallory.
529—Lilienthal, Executor, &c., vs. Ocean National Bank.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3039—Freund et al. vs Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
2749—Hazard vs. Conklin.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1369½—McGuinness vs. Hotaling.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
2069—P. and R. Coal and Iron Co. vs. Excelsior Mfg. Co.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
837—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Fant.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel Floyd vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3105—Carbonero, Administratrix, &c., vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1021—Phelan et al., Executors, &c., vs. Collender.
1029—Same vs. Same.
1327—Same vs. Same.
1393—Kiersted vs. Hennings.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
793½—Wilkin vs. Crandall.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos.
817—Reimonn vs. Levy.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Platt.
1205—Fannon, Adm'r, vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
631—Kupler vs. Hogan et al.
1145—Cassidy vs. Begoden.
1169—Paulus vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1075—Goodrich vs. Sweeny.
1889—Bolier vs. The Mayor, &c.
1227—Towle vs. Remsen et al.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
881—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan G. Co.
339—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
1863—Armour et al. vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by Monell, C.J.*

Nos.
970—Vermilye et al. vs. Diosay.
1128—Weudmuller et al. vs. Bohn.
1726—Sturu vs. Williams.
820—Howard vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.
1950—Freedman et al. vs. Waller.
916—Ryall, Administrator, vs. Kennedy.
1152—Scott, Survivor, &c., vs. Judson.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1194—Hennesey vs. Brennan.
2110—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1044—Marshall H. C. Co. vs. Lyon.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
*Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.*

Nos.
1—Gridet vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Ladd vs. Arkell.
15—Holbrook, Receiver, vs. Orgle, impleaded, &c.
16—Patterson vs. Stettaue et al.
33—Lehmeier et al. vs. Griswold.
34—Juth vs. Hughes.
35—Harnickell vs. Brown.
36—Putzel vs. Van Brunt.
38—Fairfax vs. N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
39—Barnes vs. Barker.
40—Molson's Bank of Montreal vs. Howard.
41—Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
42—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
44—Gould vs. Moore.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Robinson, J.*

Nos.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
2543—McCafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
49—McCauley vs. Gans.
2562—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead et al.
723—Ludlow vs. Boyce.
1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
1069—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
739—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
1269—Hook, Administratrix, &c., vs. Matthews.
504—Jex vs. Turner.
2326—Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1816—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1817—Mawsby, by g'dian, vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

Nos.
1450—Miles, Executor, et al. vs. Mittnacht.
2505—Lanecke vs. Brennan.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.
2453—Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c.
1478—Friede vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
1479—Crook vs. Brown.
1480—Winter vs. Wiebel.
1481—Smith vs. Cowperthwait.
1482—Haurathy vs. Dorlan.
1483—Waide vs. Thomson.
1484—Elmendorf vs. Mason.
1485—Austin vs. Heath.
1486—Rosafeld, Receiver, vs. Clonan.
1488—Neilson vs. Mendelson et al.
1489—Reeth vs. Reeth.
1490—McRae vs. Howes.
1290—Hulster vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
*Held by Daly, C. J.*

Nos.
1—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Co.
66—Perry vs. Goldie.
28—Schafer vs. Von Schoening.
42—Pell vs. Conover.
25—Hargous vs. Neville.
55—Read vs. Cochrane.
56—Hartt vs. Metz.
58—Kraedschmann vs. Prohl.
62—New-York Life Ins. Co. vs. Haas.
63—Ross vs. O'Callahan.
69—Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford.
70—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
*Held by Alker, J.*

Nos.
3612—Turner et al. vs. Henderson.
4225—Davies vs. Brandt.
4309—Kreuder vs. Hawkins.
1863—Litterst vs. Liebich et al.
1784—Dills vs. Barnum.
2071—Crow vs. Callahan et al.
3594—Lieber et al. vs. Koesting.
3680—Hundt vs. Doellner.
4078—Russell vs. McKeage.
4109—Kafka vs. Hart.
2710—Rallo vs. Manfredonia.
2714—Howes vs. Osmonl.
2716—Marsh et al. vs. Malet et al.
2717—Eams vs. Bassford.
2719—Wyatt vs. Randall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
*Held by Gross, J.*

Nos.
2497—Frank vs. Wood et al.
2498—McCartee vs. Wood et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Wood et al.
3753—Bennett vs. Garden.
2532—Convey vs. Hull.
2609—Van Tine vs. Lehman.
2610—Same vs. Same.
1938—Feldman et al. vs. Rau.
2522—Feuchtwanger vs. McGrath.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.
2542—Tine vs. Atwater.
3473—Whitman vs. Hugart et al.
4222—Carpenter vs. Peet.
2633—Douglas et al. vs. Strauss.
2720—Fuch et al. vs. Friedman et al.
4404—Downs vs. Brown et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
*Held by Spaulding, J.*

Nos.
3470—Epstein vs. Levy.
62—Smith et al. vs. Schafer et al.
3007—Henderson vs Fullerton.
3429—Wilson vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
3661—Keating vs. Hochrein.
3760—Diehl vs. Kuntz, impleaded, &c.
3761—Same vs. Same.
3997—Ellison et al. vs. Hull, Jr.
4051—Schaltman et al. vs. Harris et al.
4270—Pearce et al. vs. Drescher.
4288—Smith vs. Mangam, impleaded, &c.
4350—Green et al. vs. Velon[illegible]s.
4351—Wilson vs. Underhill et al.
2721—Forminick et al. vs. Beck.
3759—Josuez vs. Murphy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.
*Held by McAdam, J.*

Nos.
2602—Mayer vs. Law.
2263—Ramos vs. Chamberlayne.
3185—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Rudskoff.
3231—Sherwood et al. vs. Harmsford.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.
3945—Douggall vs. Chase et al.
4031—Way vs. Crofutt.
4272—Fleischauer vs. Beer et al.
4333—Scherer et al. vs. Price.
2635—Pollock vs. Logan.
2641—Seus vs. Morrello et al.
2643—Pattberg vs. Rigney.
2644—Kidd vs. Trask, Jr.
2645—Fisher vs. Wagenfeld.
2647—Steitz vs. Lawrence.
2649—Denmark vs. Simpson.
2652—Bradley vs. O'Connor.
2653—Bradley vs. Ahearn.
2654—Field vs. Conroy.
2655—Hussey vs. Frazer.
2656—Ott vs. McArthur.
2657—Sassenscheidt vs. The F. P. B. & P. Union.
2660—Cook vs. Angell.
2662—Walter vs. Rockwell.
2665—Gruber vs. Irving.
2666—Noah vs. Wolf.
2667—Whitney vs. Duryea.
2668—Bellion vs. Swift et al.
2670—Bauer vs. Petrasch.
2672—Moore et al. vs. Smith.
2673—Hartwig vs Goebel.
2674—Ashron vs. Hale.
2675—Boehm vs. Gruhe.
2676—Ryer vs. Murphy.
2678—Senior et al. vs. Baier.
2680—Welch vs. Walroth.
2681—Cohen vs. Mayer.
2684—Hampe vs. Johnston.
2685—Slattery vs. Clark, impleaded, &c.
2690—Rapp vs. Sherrard, Jr.
2693—Levy vs. Grosser.
2694—Jacoby vs. Mauer et al.
2695—Freund et al. vs. Goelz.
2701—Flanders vs. Glasson.
2702—Arnault vs. Pelissier.
2704—Carr vs. League.
2705—McDonald vs. Gray.
2706—Proctor vs. Easton et al.
2709—McClelland vs. Sullivan et al.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
*Held by Davis, P. J.*

Elizabeth Munker, homicide.
George Ray, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

Frank K. Williams, robbery.
John Kirkland, robbery.
William Boyle, Thomas Early, burglary.
Thomas Sullivan, Eugene Kenan, James Kelly, burglary.
John Reynolds, Henry Swift, John Fay, burglary.
John Moore, John Coffey, burglary.
Frederick Cash, felonious assault and battery.
John Sullivan, grand larceny.
John Grogan, grand larceny.
Max Hien, grand larceny.
Margaret Clark, Jane Stokes, grand larceny.
Charles Bennett, grand larceny.
Gustave Turbitz, Alvira Turbitz, grand larceny.
Thomas Hunter, grand larceny.
Julius Hinterhuber, grand larceny.
Mary T. Dord, grand larceny.
Barbara Raab, grand larceny.
Thomas Thompson, grand larceny.
John Kennedy, grand larceny.
Henry Breed, grand larceny.
Claudius R. Dord, receiving stolen goods.
James Murphy, assault and battery.
Edward Donohue, Christian Stork, petit larceny.
John Moriarty, petit larceny.
Margaret Finn, petit larceny.
Charles Otto, Phillip Rielly, false pretenses.

### THE VACANT POLICE JUSTICESHIP.

It is understood that Mayor Wickham will nominate Mr. P. G. Duffy, the Principal of Grammar School No. 29, for the office of Police Justice, made vacant by the death of Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Duffy studied law in Columbia College, from which he graduated some years ago. He is a member of the Tammany General Committee of the First District, and his appointment was urged by the Board of Education, and also by Mr. John Kelly. The nomination, it is said, will be transmitted to the Board of Aldermen for their action to-day.

### A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE LAYING OF THE DIRECT OCEAN CABLE FROM IRELAND TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE—DESCRIPTION OF THE FORMATION OF THE COMPANY AND THE LAYING OF THE CABLE—ITS EFFECT IN CHEAPENING TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The final splice in the direct cable between Ballinskellig's Bay, Ireland, and Rye Beach, New-Hampshire, was made on board the steamer Faraday yesterday afternoon, and telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the United States is thereby doubly established.

The laying of this cable was begun on May 16, 1874, but previous to that date there is a long and varied history connected with the enterprise. The new cable company is known under two names—as the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, and, more generally, as the Direct United States Cable Company. The reason why two names have been given to what is now substantially one enterprise is that the first belongs to an American company organized to build the cable, and the second to an English company organized for the same purpose. The American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York, and by virtue of an act of Congress in the year 1867, by a small party of enterprising men who had faith in the project. But even after their organization, owing to the obstruction of other very powerful corporations, they found it impossible to raise sufficient funds to lay the cable, either in this country or, at that time, abroad, notwithstanding that their efforts continued for several years. Then for a time the enterprise lay dormant, until the want of a new cable began to be felt in England. Then the rates charged by the existing lines were made the subject of articles in the London press, and a degree of interest was thus aroused, which finally led to a call for a meeting signed by several prominent capitalists. The result was the incorporation of "The Direct United States Cable Company—Limited." But at first this company, as well as the hitherto unsuccessful American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, met with an apparently insurmountable obstacle at the very threshold of its formation; owing to the opposition of rival and existing lines the new company was unable to obtain for itself the privilege of landing its cable in this country. But, while investigating the subject, the projectors discovered that the charter of the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, as granted by Congress in 1867, gave it power to lay, land, and operate its cables on the Atlantic coast of the United States for twenty years. This discovery led to correspondence between the two companies, one of which had money but no charter to land its cable, and the other of which had the charter but no money. The moneyed, but charterless, and the chartered, but penniless, at once entered into an agreement, by which they became identified, although each retained its original name. Since that time, however, the enterprise has been generally known as the "Direct Cable Company."

The capital was fixed at £1,300,000, divided into 65,000 shares of £20 each, and it was arranged that in case the company should increase its capital by the issue of new shares, they might be issued upon any terms, as to preference or otherwise, as determined by the meeting which should resolve upon the increase. Arthur MacArthur Eastman, of New-York, was made joint agent of both companies. Upon the completion of the contracts identifying the companies, an agreement was entered into on the 8th of February, 1873, by Mr. Eastman, as agent of the American Cable Company, with Ernst Werner Siemens, Charles W. Siemens, and Karl Heinrich Siemens, of England, for the construction and laying of the cable. The benefit of this agreement, by an indenture of the same date between the American company and Frederick Ricketts as Trustee, was transferred to the Direct United States Cable Company. The contract for the construction of the cable called for a line 3,060 nautical miles in length. The price which Messrs. Siemens Brothers receive is £1,211,000. This comprises payment for the manufacture, laying, and landing of the cable, and its maintenance for thirty days after laying in good working order. The last two installments of this large amount were to be paid as follows: £87,200 u on the cable being laid in good working order, and the last, amounting to £47,000, at the expiration of the thirty days, if the cable continues for that time in good working order. The material of which the cable is composed, and the superior manner in which it is constructed, have been frequently described in the public prints since the Faraday started to lay the shore lines from Torbay to Rye Beach, N. H. Suffice it to say, it is larger and more thoroughly built than any cable now in existence.

THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

Long before this it would have been in successful operation had not the Faraday encountered a heavy storm while attempting to lay the cable forming the Ireland-Newfoundland section. After about 600 miles had been successfully paid out from Ireland the cable parted, on the 10th of September, while the steamer was hauling back to remedy a slight fault. Grappling was immediately commenced, but a succession of heavy gales, and the unfavorable state of the bottom, prevented the success of the operations, although the cable was brought to the surface on the second day after the accident, but slipped again on account of the heavy sea prevailing at the time. The Faraday and her two tenders, the Ambassador and Dacia, subsequently put into Queenstown having run short of coal and supplies, and for the purpose of refitting parts of the picking-up gear which was injured owing to the rocky nature of the bottom, during the operation of grappling. The coaling and refitting of the ships were pushed forward with all possible dispatch, and in a few weeks the Faraday again proceeded to sea and successfully picked up the broken cable. The splicing completed, the Faraday proceeded to pay out the remaining portion of the cable, but when about two hundred miles from the shore end at Newfoundland, it was found necessary to buoy the cable in order to ride out a heavy storm then prevailing. From this storm, however, no disaster resulted, and the laying of the cable was successfully completed as above indicated.

Arrangements have been made with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and its ally, the Franklin Company, by which an exclusive interchange of business will ensue upon the successful laying of the cable, and lower rates will be given to the public than by any of the other lines. It is thought that the rates will be reduced one half, which will leave them at fifty cents per word. The officers of the company will not, as yet, state exactly what they intend to charge, but they hint strongly at these figures. A special contract has been made by which two wires are secured from Rye Beach, N. H., the American terminus of the cable, to New-York. Some time ago it was expected that a reinforcing station would be established in Newfoundland, but as yet it is not decided whether the company has the right to land any kind of a cable there, owing to the exclusive charters granted to the other companies. The Direct Cable Company is now engaged in litigation with a view of obtaining the same rights in Newfoundland as the other companies. It is believed that the cable will be found capable of transmitting about 10,000 words per day, allowing for repetitions, earth currents, and other disturbing influences. The gross receipts per annum, even at fifty cents per word, would be enormous, and the stockholders would receive handsome dividends upon their investment. The Direct Cable Company is to pay to the American Atlantic Cable Company $200,000 for the privilege conferred under the charter of the latter, when the cable is in successful operation. This amount, it is said, will be used in the purchase of $823,000 of outstanding bonds, and in a dividend upon the one million of stock of the American Atlantic Cable Company.

### PICTURE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Mr. Daniel A. Matthews yesterday commenced the sale of a miscellaneous collection of pictures at his gallery, at Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty street. He designates this as his closing sale of the season, and advertises the pictures as having been received from the National Academy of Design and from the artists' studios. The sale proved a very tame affair. Some twenty-five pictures were disposed of at an aggregate, with the catalogue value of the frames added, of nearly $1,900. The highest price obtained was for a landscape by C. H. Chapin, "Evening on Lake George," which brought $50. Two companion pieces by A. Perkins, "A Misty Morning on the Susquehanna," and "An October Afternoon on the Susquehanna," sold cheap at $39 and $41 respectively. A very fine marine piece, by F. A. Silva, sold for $45, and A. Perkins' "Singing Beach, Manchester, Mass.," for $36, while Mrs. C. B. Coman's "Little Mill in Brittany" went for $29. The sale will be continued to-day at 12 o'clock. In addition, Edward Schenck, auctioneer, will commence at 12 o'clock to-day, at his gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, the sale of a collection of strictly American paintings, from the Academy of Design and the studios of the artists. Such names as E. Leutze, F. E. Church, A. B. Durand, James M. Hart, J. F. Cropsey, W. Whittredge, and many other eminent artists, are on the catalogue, and are represented in the collection of paintings to be sold by characteristic specimens of their work. Mr. Robert Somerville will also offer at auction at No. 82 Fifth avenue, commencing this evening at 8 o'clock, a private collection of paintings and water-colors.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AMIS CLARK—Mr. George Rignold. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

*Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of* THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FIVE COPIES | (per annum) | $7 50 |
| TEN COPIES | (per annum) | 12 50 |
| TWENTY COPIES | (per annum) | 22 00 |
| THIRTY COPIES | (per annum) | 30 00 |

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,) | 25 |

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

*THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.*

*The up-town office of* THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily* TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

*NOTICE.*

*We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled*

*"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"*

*and we shall continue its exclusive publication in thisese columns week by week, until the story completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of* THE TIMES.

It is said that Mr. SCOTT and Mr. GARRETT will hold a consultation to-day or to-morrow. We hope they will then and there agree to bury the hatchet. There can be no doubt that it is to the interest of a certain class of speculators to keep alive the contest now raging between Mr. GARRETT and Mr. SCOTT. But it is equally certain that the trade of the country is immensely injured by it. If any of the great operators wish to use this warfare as a means of depressing the market, we advise them to think better of it, and change their tactics. The responsibility of bringing about further depression of trade will fall heavily on whosoever may incur it. We call Mr. GARRETT'S attention, in all kindness, to the alarm which has been created abroad among investors by the ruinous warfare upon which he has entered. Let him once break down the credit of his road over there, and it will take more years than he can expect to see to build it up again. We hope the week will not be allowed to close without a settlement, and if Mr SCOTT stands in the way of it, the weight of public indignation will fall upon him. "Let us have peace."

The hearty cheers which greeted Mr. BEACH yesterday when he began his address for the plaintiff in the Beecher trial, were only the natural result of the tactics pursued on the other side. For thirteen days the jury and the public have been half deafened by the denunciations of THEODORE TILTON, and they have become very tired of hearing them, and wonder how it is that the "ablest lawyers of the day" could find so little to say in defense of Mr. BEECHER'S letters and behavior. But the sentiment of fair play has been aroused—the solitary figure of a man who has been stripped of wife, home, and employment contrasts strangely with the arrogant crowds which surround the popular defendant. When, therefore, the advocate for the plaintiff gets up to speak for him, there is an outburst of applause, for the people like fairness and justice, and do not care to see any man crushed by mere wealth and numbers, especially when he has gone into a court of law to sue for justice. Judge PORTER shaking his fist in TILTON'S face day after day, and abusing him in the language of a street drab, was a spectacle which disgusted the public, whatever effect it may have had upon the jury. When the friends of the defendant go a step further, and boast that they have "fixed" the jury, and know perfectly well what the verdict will be, they commit a still more grave offense, and one which will not be lost sight of when the trial is over.

It will be very disgraceful to the Police of this City and Brooklyn if the miscreant who shot Mr. SCHUTE on Tuesday morning in Brooklyn is not found and arrested. His clothes must have been covered with blood—his general appearance is well known. The "clues" are numerous and clearly marked. Perhaps the man was one of that little gang of murderers who were allowed to escape from Sing Sing the other day. At any rate, he ought to be taken. The public are getting pretty tired of this habitual escape of all burglars and murderers, and of the pretentious promises made by the Police about following up "clues." Arrest this assassin—that will be more to the purpose than all the talk in the world.

A decision of considerable interest to the public, as well as of importance to the Erie Railway Company, was rendered in the United States Supreme Court yesterday, and will be found in our columns this morning. It involves the payment of $76,788 20 by the company to the State of Pennsylvania for a tax on so much of its gross receipts as are proportioned to the length of road lying in the State. The first objection was that the company was not included in the terms of the law. This was overruled, because the decision of the State Court on that question must bind the United States Court. The second objection was that the State had contracted not to tax the road beyond a certain fixed amount, and this was overruled as an erroneous construction of the statutes on which the alleged contract was based. The decision was rendered by Mr. Justice HUNT, from this State, and is a very clear piece of legal reasoning and statement.

The important question of the ventilation of railroad cars was fully discussed at the Car-builders' Convention, whose proceedings will be found reported in another column. It was shown that the proportion of poisonous gas detected in the cars of several prominent roads was fifty per cent. greater than could be found in a crowded theatre at the close of a performance. The need for a radical reform in car ventilation was more successfully shown than the methods by which it could be effected. There has been a good deal of talk in English newspapers lately about the marvelous success of the Tobin system of ventilation as applied to public halls. This consists of the introduction of fresh air by pipes rising through the floor, and terminating above the heads of the audience. The theory is that the air currents thus introduced are thrown upward like so many jets of water, and are distributed without draft or discomfort in a sort of atmospheric spray throughout the room. With some appliance for filtering out the dust particles, this system might be made applicable to railroad cars.

Judge MORRILL, of the United States District Court of Texas, has rendered a decision which seems to the lay mind both sensible and just. It is that there should be no punishment for contempt of court, unless there is a design to defeat the ends of justice, and he liberally adds that no more abusive epithet applied to a Judge can be so construed. He has dismissed the case of the editors and proprietors of the Galveston *News* from further attention.

INGERSOLL'S affidavit, charging his former partner, EUGENE A. HEATH, with perjury, gives, incidentally, some fresh insight into the manipulation of the accounts of Ring tradesmen. The affidavit of JAMES C. KING, formerly a messenger of the Board of Supervisors, and now an officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, recalls a fact which is more likely to be overlooked. That is, that a very large number of the minor retainers of the Ring have been comfortably provided for in the City courts. The clerks and attendants at the District Civil Courts are nearly all men who served under the Tweed administration, and from these courts up to the Supreme Court the petty employes of the Ring are more numerously represented in the Judicial than in any other branch of local government.

*TRADE PROSPECTS.*

At a time when there is very little business doing, men's thoughts naturally turn to the commercial prospects for the immediate future. It would be absurd to deny that the outlook is regarded by a large section of the community as decidedly gloomy. The Spring trade has been, on the whole, of a disappointing character, and there are not so many indications as might be wished that the Fall trade will be very much better. The depressed condition of most of our railroad securities is due, in the first instance, to a great contraction both in freight and passenger traffic, which is, in its turn, the unfailing indication of a greatly lessened spending power on the part of the people at large. The railroad war, while giving a temporary and delusive advantage to producers and forwarders, is really a severe drain upon the productive capital of the country. A hostile army encamped in a civilized region may benefit a few people, by paying fair prices for what it consumes. But it ruins thousands of others by bringing the ordinary movements of industry and the customary round of commercial exchange to a stand-still. So it is with the warlike reprisals of the rival railroad Presidents. A few cents deducted from every hundred pounds of freight carried from Chicago to New-York is undoubtedly something gained to the producer, the dealer, or the consumer, or to all of them combined; but it is gained at the ruinous cost of depreciating by millions the market value of at least a score of different kinds of railroad securities, and of all classes of stocks which fluctuate in sympathy with them. Like actual war, the strife of the railroads involves a draft on the future earnings of the country to pay for the destruction of capital which is being effected now. That cannot be good for legitimate business, however much some short-sighted people may desire its continuance.

We do not expect to see any marked revival of trade when Messrs. GARRETT and SCOTT reach some basis of agreement. But we do expect to see a better feeling prevail in regard to the leading American securities, both here and elsewhere, as well as more cheerful anticipations of the future on the part of thousands of investors, who are perceptibly poorer because of this ruinous contest. Let that source of financial disturbance be removed and there will be at least one great obstacle out of the way to the natural operation of the causes which are working toward a steady revival of trade. There can be no question that last year was a period of highly unprofitable business, in which goods had to be "marked down," failures allowed for, and the profit and loss account generally balanced on the wrong side. It is equally true that the business of 1875 has been done on a basis of profit—smaller than usual, indeed, but certain. As will be seen from the figures furnished to our reporter by one of the leading commercial agencies, the failures in this City for the past five months of this year are fewer by twelve and a half per cent. than those for the corresponding period of last year. A comparison of amounts would doubtless show that the proportion of losses incurred was still less.

The prospects for the last half of the year are decidedly encouraging. The harvest of cereals will unquestionably be good, after all deductions have been made on the score of the short yield of certain localities. The South may not grow more than an average cotton crop, but it has taken one very essential step toward renewed prosperity by devoting a great deal more land than usual to food crops. How important a point this is will be appreciated by all who read the letters of our special correspondents in the Southern States. There seems no reason to doubt that, taking the country as a whole, the wealth extracted from the soil will be greater this year than it has ever been. Even if its nominal value be less than it was a few years ago, the purchasing power of our products will be greater, and that is the ultimate test of the available riches of any country. During the last two years there has been wiped out a good deal of fictitious capital, with the inevitable result of giving credit a serious shock and of causing a great deal of distress. Our future growth must depend more upon the solid increase of the country's wealth and less upon the mortgaging of the future than it has recently done. Toward that sound and steadily progressive movement the Fall of 1875 ought to contribute a very perceptible stimulus.

*RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.*

In the Christian Church it has never been considered right to engage in the propagation of the Gospel from mercenary motives, for the purpose of pecuniary gain. In all ages it has been held that preachers, while they have a right to look for a comfortable support from those to whom they minister, are nevertheless precluded by the nature of their calling from aiming to accumulate wealth. In other words, the service of the Gospel is not a money-making employment, a business, like the secular occupations of men, but a benevolent and self-denying work. So, when the effort is made to diffuse the truths of religion by means of the press, it has been considered equally a duty to shut out all sordid aims. Religious book and tract societies have been formed in various Christian countries, but never for the purpose of enriching their founders. It has been deemed enough that those who are concerned with the organization and management of such enterprises should have a reasonable compensation, to the end that they may be left free to devote their energies to the charitable undertaking with which they are connected. When ecclesiastics have exhibited a different spirit, when they have made the promulgation of Christianity the means of enlarging their revenues, this fact has ever been considered a sign of degeneracy, and a proof of corruption in the Church.

Within the last few years, and especially in this country, there has sprung up a species of literature in the form of religious newspapers which appears to set at naught the time-honored principle held in reverence, save in periods of corruption, from the Apostolic age until now. That journals should be established for the distinct purpose of spreading religion by means of essays, popular appeals, and the publication of religious intelligence may be natural and proper. The questionable feature of these journals is that most of them appear to be managed in the same money-making spirit, to be actuated by the same greed of gain, which belongs, and properly belongs, to the operations of secular business. Their efforts to swell their lists of subscribers by the offer of chromos, sewing-machines, and other premiums, not only violate the canons of good taste—we might say, in their own slang, a "sanctified" taste—but they can scarcely be thought, in the judgment of the largest charity, to spring from an unselfish zeal for the salvation of souls. The reader will observe that what we criticise is the peculiar mingling of religion and business which characterizes this class of journals. They appear in the attitude of preachers of religion, begging all the while for larger pay, and commending, in moving tones, their holy wares to the public acceptance.

This is not all. In immediate juxtaposition with pious exhortations and devotional verses, are advertisements, in staring capitals, of every sort of merchandise, from the newest patent syrup to the last scheme of knavish financial speculation. The reader, without turning a leaf, passes from the solemn homily to the blazing proclamation of some medicinal or financial nostrum. The impression is somewhat like that which would be produced if the preacher on Sunday were to preface his sermon with notices put in his hands by the venders of everything good or evil which is offered for sale in the shops.

It may be said that, after all, this is only an offense against taste. The religious journal gives room to advertisers who are responsible for the character of their commodities. But we have not told the whole story. A considerable part of the religious journal, in many cases, is made up of what is called "the publisher's department." This, not to put too fine a point upon it, is a repository of puffs, which too many of the readers are verdant enough to look upon as the disinterested and unbought opinions—the benevolent counsels—of the pious proprietor. Page after page of these glowing commendations is introduced—intermingled, not unfrequently, with religious selections, the better to beguile the devout subscriber to the perusal of them. In type and general appearance, these puffs of pills, carpets, improved trusses, hair dyes for elderly clergymen, &c., are not to be distinguished from editorial matter. Then there is the "Insurance Department," in which articles are printed in which moral and prudential counsels are coupled with complimentary allusions to particular companies which are specially worthy of confidence. This important "department" of the religious journal stands, to all appearance, on a level with the distinctively religious columns, and the country minister or farmer is thankful that he has in the person of the publisher so unselfish and unprejudiced an adviser.

Worse even than all this, the religious journals have been sometimes made the vehicle of adventurous or swindling speculators. Not only have their stocks been advertised and editorially recommended, but there are instances in which the publishing office has been turned into a bureau for receiving and transmitting subscriptions and investments. Thus poor people, or people in moderate circumstances, have been defrauded of their earnings. Instances have come to our knowledge of painful losses suffered by those who can ill afford to lose, through their confidence in the statements of a religious journal. Yet this iniquitous proceeding is left unrebuked.

We are aware that our strictures do not apply to all of the so-called religious newspapers. There are a few to which none of them apply. There are many to which some of them are applicable, and some are not; which have, for example, their "Insurance Department," disguised in the way we have stated, without the other obnoxious peculiarities which have been mentioned. But there are offenders, and very conspicuous ones, of whom all that we have said, and more than all, holds good. We shall not be surprised if these remarks provoke displeasure. Good preaching always makes sinners wince.

*EARLY TRAINING.*

While it is reasonable to suppose that a thorough acquaintance with any profession or pursuit is necessary to the highest success in it, a thorough professional training is by no means common in this country; certainly not so common as quackery in forms of business which, to be done well, needs special knowledge and careful preparation. In what are usually called the learned professions this is partially recognized, and the advantage of a diploma, as evidence of a regular preliminary course of study and preparation, is so far understood that, in some instances, furnishing these certificates without requiring the course of study has been, until exposed, a profitable business. But the diploma is not enough to warrant us in employing a lawyer or a physician of whose reputation we know nothing, and in some way we ask to be assured of their actual fitness before consulting them respecting our property or our health. It helps us in our choice to know that they came into their profession regularly; it helps us still more to know that they have shown special fitness for it in its actual practice. Still, we should never expect to find an eminent lawyer or physician who was not educated in the learning of his profession, and who did not keep himself up, by daily reading, with the latest knowledge in his special pursuit.

This is still more true of those outside of the professions that are generally supposed to require careful preparation. Merchants, manufacturers, business men of all sorts, are judged by their success; and their success is due to their knowledge of the business they have undertaken. The laws of trade wait for no man, and do not accommodate themselves in the smallest degree to any man's weakness or ignorance. What we sometimes call the accidental failure of a business enterprise should not in fact be called that. Some element in the problem had not been mastered or taken into account, and because it had not been provided against, the enterprise broke upon it. The venture was upon a sea whose shoals and rocks were not all known, and that it foundered was not an accident. It would have been an accident if it had succeeded.

Knowledge is said to be power; with energy it is success. It is said that ninety out of every hundred merchants fail. We know that one-half the lawyers, at least, lose their cases, as one side always is beaten, and not unfrequently both. How many patients die under the care of physicians who might have lived without treatment, or with different treatment, nobody can tell, for the evidence of the doctor's ignorance is generally buried with the patient. And because what is called knowledge or special training does not always succeed, and what seems brilliant success sometimes follows brief preparation, or no preparation at all, we are too ready to underrate the scientific pursuit of any business, and to praise what we call the practical talent that, without the tedious delay of apprenticeship, can step at once to success.

Yet there is no such thing as practical talent separate from knowledge, although there is such a thing as one person acquiring knowledge with a readiness that is simply amazing to one of slower apprehension; but even such examples, when watched for some period of time, often illustrate the fable of the hare and the tortoise. The brilliant Freshman in college is not by any means sure to be the strong man of the Senior Class four years later; the rapidly-prosperous young merchant does not always establish the solid business house that stands the shocks of financial crises. The wrecks of a single generation tell the sad story of so many failures in every department of human effort, that out of them ought to be found the lesson that defeat and victory come not by chance, but by law; and that he who best knows the elements of success is the most certain to reach it.

Social philosophers tell us that civilization is only a better organization of society, a differentiation, the race developing into a higher type of life, evidenced by the more minute division of labor and the attainment of greater perfection in special pursuits. This is concentration of knowledge, and, as a consequence, it is power, and, through that, success. Education is, however, so conservative that it is ever slow to accommodate itself in its methods to the new conditions of an advancing civilization, and when our boys and girls need a special training, it offers them too often only the text-books, and the training of an age and a civilization older than the century. We should laugh at the farmer who used the implements of husbandry familiar to his grandfather; yet how many of our colleges and seminaries of learning have ceased to use the methods of instruction by which our grandfathers were educated? It is natural that instructors should prefer to teach what they have learned, but unless they keep up with the very front of advancing civilization, and a progress that no one can fail to see, what right have they to be teachers at all? There is some recognition of this need in the growing practice of allowing students in our colleges an option in their studies; and if the student's option was sure to be in the direction of the special turn of his mind, and not a mere choice of an easier study, there is the same reason for it as for allowing him afterward to make choice of his pursuit in life. Our schools now graduate young men and young women who are pretty sure to forget, in a few years of active life—unless they become teachers—much of the learning acquired in their student life. Their Greek and Latin, their higher mathematics, their ancient, and, very likely, their modern history, their metaphysics, their astronomy, and even their geography and grammar, have been laid away with their text-books, and only faintly revived when their children talk of the same round of lessons and travel over the same walks of education. But, in place of this forgotten learning, there has come a knowledge of the demands of every-day life, of the laws of business and trade, of law, of medicine, of engineering, of mechanics, of agriculture, that the schools gave hardly a hint of, and that sometimes have been learned with bitter experience. Is it not possible to put more of this practical education into the earlier years of life; or must it be learned mainly, as boys learn to swim, not theoretically, but by the actual plunge, leaving every one to float if he can or sink if he must?

*GOVERNMENT SALARIES.*

It is a very common criticism upon the salaries paid to officers and employes by the Government, that they are miserably inadequate, and that neither special fitness for the business nor honesty can be expected at such poor pay. As very few persons in the service of the Government are paid less than $1,200 a year, and salaries range from that to the $8,000 paid to the members of the Cabinet, the criticism, to be justified, must show that such salaries are inadequate; and to prove them inadequate, it should be made to appear that similar ability, in similar employment elsewhere, is paid, on an average, larger wages. In special instances, very likely, it happens that business men pay more than is usually paid by the Government. Many railroad Presidents have larger salaries than the Secretary of the Treasury, while bank and insurance companies are often liberal in compensation to their principal officials quite beyond the amount fixed by law as salary to Government officers whose duties are more responsible, laborious, and difficult. It not unfrequently happens, too, that business men, merchants, or manufacturers, give generous salaries to valued or confidential clerks. But taking all these cases into any general average, we believe, if such an inquiry was made in this country as has been made in England, into the compensations of clerks and employes in private service, it would show that Government salaries were higher than those paid for equal talent and labor in private or corporate employment.

In ordinary business, salary is settled principally, like wages in any employment, by supply and demand; although here, as in England, or in any country with settled business habits, faithful servants, after continued service, do not find their pay always measured by the amount that would be required to procure the service from some other person. The relation between employer and employed becomes often so friendly that the law of wages and service does not rigidly govern the parties. Still, this exception does not vary the sum of wages, on the whole, so much as to make any change in the law, which still remains true. Tried by this test, Government salaries cannot be said to be too small; indeed, the great complaint of the politician is, that there are not places enough for the multitude of his hard-working friends, who are quite ready to give their time and talents to the public service at such pay as is now provided.

We are aware that it may be said, in reply to the well-known fact, that the Government has no difficulty in getting its work done at present wages, that the civil service needs to be filled with a better class of men; that the frauds and corruptions in the service are principally due to the fact that the talent needed cannot be got for the present compensation. The Secretary of the Silk Association of America, in his last published report, charges the smuggling and Customs frauds largely to this fact. He says:

"On every hand we find poorly-paid employes in the discharge of most responsible positions—Store-keepers in charge of public and general-order stores containing goods valued at millions of dollars, and the salaries of the Store-keepers limited by law to less than $1,500 per annum; Examiners of special skill and experience in the Appraiser's office, likewise passing tens of millions in value of goods annually through their hands, receiving $2,500 per annum, and Appraisers limited by law to $3,000, whose special qualifications in mercantile service in this City command double and treble the price reluctantly paid by the General Government; and so on through the whole range of the service, from Deputy Collectors and Auditors down, a similar comparison might be instituted."

Our recollection of the Lawrence smuggling frauds—and it was these the Secretary was considering—is that they were accomplished through the connivance of dishonest, and not of incompetent, clerks. But in Government service it has not yet been made to appear that high salaries are sure to secure honesty or special talent in the officials, while under the wretched system of political appointments which is now in vogue, the best paying offices are those for which there is most competition, and which the busiest politician is most likely to get; and no one needs to be told that such officials have not the highest reputation for being in the way of Custom-house or whisky frauds.

Doubtless Government salaries are not, in every instance, an adequate compensation for the work performed; yet we believe, under an administration of our civil service that would give merit the preference over political influence, and that would keep in the service an honest and competent servant in spite of party changes, or of the success of one or another faction within the dominant party, the present compensation would always command men competent, honest, and faithful. Now merit has no certainty, when once in the service, of remaining there. Politics may put it one side at any moment. The men who are engaged in the business of defrauding the Government are either politicians themselves, or in partnership with politicians, and oftener than otherwise secure the appointments through which they afterward swindle the Treasury. Is it probable that they would have less success if the salary of these officials was raised? They could then command the appointments as well as now. These raids on the Treasury are not planned and made the same day. The approaches are well looked after. Weeks, months, sometimes years, are spent in preparations. Caucuses, conventions, political campaigns are steps in their progress; and if the appointment of high officials is not sometimes controlled by the conspirators, their cunning and influence are greatly overrated. At any rate, better paid employes would not prove the smallest obstacle in the way of their stealing.

The reform needed is not higher salaries, but the thorough methods of improvement in the introduction to, and continuance in, the service so hopefully begun a few years ago, so bitterly fought by the professional politicians, and by rings of all sorts, and so unfortunately abandoned by the President at the close of the last session of Congress. Until the country demands and gets such a reform in our civil service, politics will be, as now, a game in which corrupt men of all descriptions will find their opportunity for gain, while the tax-payer, year by year, finds his burden more unbearable.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

MISS FIELD'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Miss Kate Field came forth at the Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon in an adaptation to the English stage of Dumas' "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle," and in a translation of a French comedietta which bears the English title of "The Opera Box." The performance suggests no other view of Miss Field's claims to distinction as an actress than her earlier efforts afforded. She is quite devoid of the gifts which often make amends for lack of experience and culture, and unblessed with the experience and culture of a dramatic artist into the bargain. If Miss Field were fifteen years younger than she is, she would enter the profession under serious disadvantages; her choice at present is wholly unwarranted by either natural fitness or talent. More than this it is unnecessary to say in relation to yesterday's entertainment. The actors who appeared with Miss Field are entitled to our warmest sympathy, for their presence, unlike that of the audience, was not optional. Mr. Claude Burroughs, who filled the part of a fop in the afterpiece, deserves something more than this tribute, however, his performance being remarkably easy and finished.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

The audiences at Gilmore's Concert Garden having been so large as to fill the place nightly since the opening entertainment, it is scarcely incumbent upon us to say much with intent to invite public attention to a subject as to the attractiveness and merits of which that body appears already thoroughly *au fait*. Yet it may not be amiss to mention for the benefit of such readers as may not have entered the Garden, that it is well worth the visit of both curiosity and entertainment seekers. A *local* in which 10,000 persons can move about with ease on well-graveled paths, amid lovely foliage, and under arches of many-colored fire, is in itself a sight not met with every day; and when an hour or two can be pleasantly whiled away amid an enchanted scene, vocal with the music of the finest brass band in the country, one can readily account for the success of the undertaking of which the establishment is the result. From present indications the Garden will be kept open, and profitably, throughout the Summer.

THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY BENEFITS.

The two performances of "The Bar Sinister," with Mr. and Mrs. George Rignold in the principal rôles, may be attended this afternoon and evening at the Academy of Music. In acknowledgment of Mr. Rignold's kindness in prolonging his sojourn in America by one week for the purpose of aiding the Dispensary, the directors will present to that gentleman, after the matinée representation of "The Bar Sinister," a certificate of honorary directorship of the charity, and a gold medal struck after the official seal of the institution.

*PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH.*

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9.—The National Sportsmen's Association reassembled this morning. The first business in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials and Delegates, by which it appeared that there were delegations actually present from eighteen States. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Mr. A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, reported from the Committee on the Nomenclature of Game Animals, that the popular names of animals were diverse and uncertain, and that even scientists, while they might come to an understanding on the scientific question, often fell into loose terms when using the names in common local use. The report having been read and accepted discussion ensued as to the expediency of some changes in the constitution of the association so as to enable it to co-operate with the British provinces in their endeavors to protect game animals. W. T. Parker has given notice of amendments for this purpose, and his views were explained in his absence, and the poor working of the laws even in the State of New-Yrok by reason of the receipt of so-called Canadian game in the New-York market was explained to the meeting. The necessity of such co-operation with the Canadians was generally admitted, and the matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee for them to report to the convention at its afternoon meeting. Dr. Theodatus Garlick, a venerable gentleman, known among the earliest advocates of fish-culture, was introduced to the meeting. He briefly explained his faith in the association, and urged its value to the whole country. Col. Whittlesey made a brief address on the subject of timber preservation and renewal, on the ground of economic policy, as also for the preservation of animals and the proper distribution of surface water. After some consideration of ways and means by the house in Committee of the Whole, an invitation was read from the Kirtland Society to visit their museum and collection.

*A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER DEPOSED.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9.—Samuel R. Wilson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, was deposed to-day from administering the ordinances of the church. It will be remembered that some months since Dr. Wilson was summoned before the Louisville Presbytery to answer certain charges. He declined to submit to the action of the Presbytery, and carried the case before the General Assembly at its recent session at St. Louis, where the action of the Presbytery was sustained. The Presbytery met again yesterday, and a resolution was adopted that Dr. Wilson be requested to notify the Presbytery whether he was willing to recognize its authority in the points under controversy, and whether he chose to exercise his privileges as a member of that body. A letter was read before the Presbytery to-day from Dr. Wilson, declining to be governed by the authority either of the Presbytery or of the General Assembly. He was therefore deposed by the Presbytery, and his name stricken from the rolls.

*THE CURLERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME OF AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—GENERAL BUSINESS—THE BELL CHAMPION QUOIT TO BE PLAYED FOR.

The ninth annual convention of the Grand National Curling Club of America was held yesterday at the Getty House, Yonkers. The objects which the founders of the club had in view are stated somewhat quaintly in the constitution to be. "To encourage the game of curling, foster good feeling between its members, and endeavor to bind them together by a 'brotherly tie,' so that no unseemly conduct shall be known either in the club-house or on the ice." The club is composed of a number of local clubs from which it derives its powers. In the National Club is vested a supreme power over its members, in the exercise of which it decides all disputes between local clubs, lays down rules for the government of curling matches, distributes prizes for competition by local clubs, &c. By bringing all the curlers of America together into one great organization, or affording them a means of so uniting, the Grand National has given curling an impetus which has placed it among the leading Winter pastimes of the United States and Canada. New accessions are being continually made to its roll of membership, and new clubs formed. The annual meeting of so influential a body is therefore naturally looked forward to with great interest and attended by curlers from every part of the country, desirous of participating in its deliberations and hearing the result of its arrangements in regard to the medal matches coming more immediately under its cognizance for next Winter.

The Executive Committee met yesterday in the Grand Army Hall, with President John L. Hamilton, of the Caledonian Curling Club, of this City, in the chair. He was supported on the right by Mr. David Foulis, of the same local club, and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand National. On the calling of the roll the following answered as delegates from their respective clubs:

Caledonian, New-York, John Russell; New-York Club, George Grieves; Jersey City Club, James Love; Burns, Ogdensburg, W. Winterbottom; Milwaukee, J. A. Bryden; St. Andrews, New-York, A. Dalrymple; Albany, N. Y., Thomas McCredie; Yonkers, W. B. Edgar; Paterson, N. J., James Peacock; Thistle, New-York, William Meikle; Caledonian, Brooklyn, James West; Burns, New-York, William Hogg; Four Brothers, Toronto, R. Malcom; Thistle, Brooklyn, W. W. Watkins; Caledonian, Buffalo, James E. Thomson; Ivanhoe, Paterson, H. L. Butler; Thistle, Detroit, G. W. Sparks.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the reports of special committees were called for. The first presented was that on a proposed international match between the United States and Canada. This is a matter of some years' standing. It was first proposed in 1872, and in the following year a motion was carried that it be played in 1875. No match could possibly be arranged last season, and in giving in the report of the committee, Mr. Henry L. Butler, of Paterson, stated that out of fifty rinks which it was proposed to send to Canada to take part in the match only fifteen could be found. The committee had therefore been compelled to abandon the scheme, and to report accordingly that, though there was an abundance of spirit in favor of carrying it out, it was in the meantime impossible of accomplishment. Renewed efforts will be made to bring about the match next Winter.

A series of resolutions was presented expressing the sentiments of the club regarding the recent death of Alexander Cassels, writer to the *Signet*, Edinburgh, who for a period of thirty-four years discharged the duties of Secretary of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland. Mr. A. Dalrymple read a code of laws applicable to the quoiting match for the Bell Champion Medal. These laws are based upon those of the Excelsior Quoiting Club. The Committee on the Distribution of Medals presented the following report to the general meeting, by which it was accepted:

New-York Club vs. Yonkers. Umpire—St. Andrew's, New-York.
Caledonian, New-York, vs. Jersey City. Umpire—Thistle, New-York.
St. Andrew's vs. Ivanhoe. Umpire—Caledonian, New York.
Paterson vs. Empire City. Umpire—Jersey City.
Thistle, New-York, vs. Thistle, Brooklyn. Umpire—Burns, New-York.
Burns, New-York, vs. Caledonian, Brooklyn. Umpire—Empire City.
Newark vs. Manhattan. Umpire—Paterson.
Albany vs. Troy. Umpire—Own.
Burns, Ogdensburg, vs. Prescott, Ontario. Umpire—Own.
Buffalo vs. Four Brothers. Umpire—Own.
Milwaukee vs. Thistle, Chicago. Umpire—Chicago.
Granite, Detroit, vs. Orchard Lake. Umpire—Thistle, Detroit.
Thistle, Detroit, vs. Chicago Club. Umpire—Own.
Cleveland vs. Utica. Umpire—Buffalo.

On motion of Mr. Dalrymple it was agreed that the Gordon Medal be played for next year by the Eastern Section of the Grand National at the Central Park pond, at the beginning of January next, on a day to be appointed by the President. Jersey City was chosen as the meeting-place of the next convention. After an address by the President, the election of officers took place, with the following result: President, John L. Hamilton; First Vice-President, James Stewart, Yonkers; second Vice-President, G. W. Sparks, Thistle Club, Detroit; Secretary and Treasurer, David Foulis. The meeting then adjourned.

The match for the Bell champion quoit, which usually follows the close of the general meeting, was postponed on account of the rain. It will be played at Yonkers to-day at 3 o'clock, or if the weather continues wet, on Saturday, at the same place and time.

*THE COLLEGE SPORTS AT SARATOGA.*

The following announcement has been made of the programme for the college athletic sports at Saratoga:

The college athletic sports will this season be conducted under the auspices of the Saratoga Rowing Association. There will be ten events, eight of which will be open to all the undergraduates of the various colleges represented in the Grand College Regatta, and two will be open to any and all graduates of said colleges. The said events will likewise be open to all students or graduates, respectively, of any college or university in the United States, provided that such entry be made by the subscriber by the 4th day of July next. The games will take place on the day following the regatta. There will be two sessions—one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. The following will be the programme of events: 10 to 12 A. M. session, one-mile run, one-mile walk, three-mile run, seven-mile walk; 3:30 to 6 P. M. session, one-half-mile run, three-mile walk, 100-yard dash, three-mile run, 120-yard hurdle, seven-mile walk. Numbers three and ten, the first three-mile run and the second seven-mile walk, are events open only to graduate athletes of the several colleges. The contests will be held at the Glen on a half-mile track, which has changed hands since last season, and is being put in perfect order. The aggregate value of the prizes will be from $2,000 to $3,000. All who intend to participate in these games will confer a favor by reporting as early as possible their names and the number of the events, whether one or more, for which they wish to enter, to W. H. Eustis, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. And all communications relative to the athletic contests, desiring or giving information thereto, may be likewise addressed. Last year the foot races were full of interest. This year the number of events has been doubled, and the gathering together of the athletes from at least fourteen colleges and universities, the first in America, representing students by thousands, alumni by tens of thousands, with their finely-developed and faultless physiques, striving each with the other for the goal, animated by a personal pride, as well as by a loyalty to their Alma Mater, will render the contests unusually exciting, reminding one of classic days when national heroes vied with each other, and the victor was crowned with an olive wreath.

W. H. EUSTIS, Committee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 22, 1875.

*THE STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.*

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 9.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the New-York State Press Association was held here to-day. About two hundred editors from all parts of the State are present and about forty members of the Alabama Press Association, who spent the day here with their Northern brethren. They were welcomed to the city by Mayor Smith. The morning session was called to order by President Fairman, editor of the *Advertiser* of this city, in an address of welcome. After a business meeting the convention adjourned to meet their Southern brethren.

*THE GALVESTON NEWS CONTEMPT CASE*

GALVESTON, Texas, June 9.—The following is the conclusion of Judge Morrill's opinion in the contempt case to-day: "As no act is criminal whose intent is not such, therefore, unless the intent in this case was the obstruction of justice on the part of the publishers, the laws of the United States were not thereby violated. The publishers have unrestricted liberty to apply any epithet to the Judge of the court without being in contempt for so doing and no further or other proceeding connected herewith will be had in this court."

*THE BOSTON PUBLIC PARK QUESTION.*

BOSTON, June 9.—The total vote in the twenty-two wards of this city on the public park question was 6,392, of which 3,995 were in favor of the act establishing the parks.

# AN ALUMNI REUNION.

## BANQUET OF THE RUTGERS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT—ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT CAMPBELL, COURTLANDT PARKER, REV. DR. CHAMBERS, BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, JUDGE DAVIS, AND OTHERS—A DEFENSE OF SMALL COLLEGES—THE POLICY OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE.

The Alumni of Rutgers College held their first annual reunion last evening at Delmonico's. They have recently formed into an association, with Judge Richard L. Larremore as President, Mr. James W. Schermerhorn as Treasurer, and Mr. L. Laflin Kellogg as Secretary, the purpose being to forward the welfare of the college and to promote social intercourse. On the principle that the last shall be first, the association started with a social reunion, from which the greater good that is to result in the welfare of the college is to spring hereafter. The reunion took the shape of a banquet, which brought together a large number of the Alumni and Professors of the college and invited guests. It was a very pleasant meeting, with all the fair promise of harmony and fellowship which is to come to maturity hereafter. The principal toast of the evening, "Rutgers College, our Alma Mater," was received with a warm loyalty, which culminated in three ringing cheers, and nearly all the speeches that were delivered revived old memories, recalled by-gone graduating days, or past professors, or made cheerful allusions to the well-knit friendships and kindly brotherhood which are to be the product of coming years. Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers, in the course of his remarks entered into a defense of the smaller colleges, standing by their policy of parental discipline as as against the rigid system pursued in the larger institutions.

Gen. Sharpe, who has been prominently active in thus bringing together the Alumni of the college, was the President of the evening. On his right sat Judge R. L. Larremore, Judge Noah Davis, Judge T. R. Westbrook, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Collector of Customs, and Hon. R. H. Pruyn. On his left were Dr. Campbell, President of the college; Hon. Courtlandt Parker, District Attorney Phelps, Rev. C. H. Stitt, D. L., and Dr. T. W. Chambers. Among the other guests were James W. Schermerhorn, Rev. D. Giles, H. Manderville, of Harlem; S. Laflin Kellogg, Professor Atherton, Edward Gilmore, Rev. James L. Lefevre, J. G. Floyd, J. F. Randolph, G. Lee Stout, J. H. Hopkins, Charles Matthews, Hon. John Hopper, of New-Jersey; R. P. Lee, J. H. Lee, Rev. William R. Duryee, G. V. N. Baldwin, Maurice E. Viele, Jacob S. Mosher, Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers; Charles E. Whitehead, Dr. Elmendorf, Dr. See, of American Bible Society; Prof. Doolittle, Prof. Reiley, Prof. Bowser, Stephen R. Fiske, Prof. Cooper, Prof. Rockwood, Prof. Hasbrouck, Dr. Ten Eyck, Dr. Van Neste, Dr. Van Cleef, H. W. Bookstaver.

After the banquet the Chairman proposed the first toast of the evening. Notwithstanding, he said, the presence of so many distinguished gentlemen, he believed their proceedings would have been still more interesting were it not that they were almost without preparation, and came as a surprise on all the Alumni of the college. Letters expressing their regret at being unable to attend had been received from many gentlemen, among them from Prof. Forsyth, of West Point, of the Class of '29; Rev. DeWitt Talmage; Judge Banta, of the Class of '45; Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Class of '36; Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Class of '36; Alexander Brown, Philadelphia, class of '36; Judge Dixon, Class of '59, and Romeyn Berry, D. D., of the Class of '47. A letter had also been received from Mayor Wickham regretting his inability to attend. By some miscarriage he had only received his invitation that morning, after he had made other arrangements. In conclusion, the Chairman proposed the sentiment "Rutgers College, our Alma Mater," which was received with three cheers, all the guests standing.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CAMPBELL.

President Campbell responded. He said that the toast, like all hearty things, was brief, and, like all such things, very much to the point. "Rutgers College, our Alma Mater," showed that the hearts of the Alumni were in the college. These three words, "Our Alma Mater," were the justification of Rutgers College in its history, its struggles, its victories. They were an approval of its policy, its course of training, and its efforts to advance education. It was an encouragement to those who had to do with the advancement of education to know that its Alumni spoke well of it. When they said their "Alma Mater," they did not express a mere sentiment, for many of them who came there had a ready manifested their regard by what they had done for it. There were few there who had not made personal efforts and personal sacrifices in its behalf. There were many there who had spent much weary time endeavoring to secure a permanent endowment for Rutgers College. Dr. Campbell here alluded to the active part which the ministers had taken in forwarding its prosperity. Ministers who had the least to give were, he said, the largest subscribers. But efforts were made alike by those who had and those who had not. He had said that the warmth with which they had received the sentiment "Our Alma Mater" was a test of their approval of Rutgers College. They knew that it was what the papers called one of the small colleges. A very distinguished gentleman had said this over his signature, and that it would be well to have those small colleges blotted out of existence. The papers, in their remarks about the small colleges, hoped for this consummation. But inasmuch as Rutgers College did not borrow its well-being from those gentlemen, it was a question whether it should cease to be at their behests. It might not be very hard, after all, to find some claims which could be urged on behalf of the small colleges. In the first place, Rutgers had a grammar school in which there was an organized system of instruction, and the best scholars were those who came from that grammar school. It gave character to the class, and it made it necessary that every school affiliated to the college should come up to the standard of education which they taught. This small college was this day bringing up the standard of education through the whole State. It was not unusual, said Dr Campbell, to hear a young lad of ten years calling himself by the name of the class in which in the far-off future he expected to be graduated. Again, in respect to the grammar school, the student who entered Rutgers College passed his last year in that department. Coming now to the college, what, he asked, was its policy? The answer was that it was parental. They didn't want to be a university. They were not the University of the State of New-Jersey, and they did not want to be. They wanted to be a small college, and they insisted on parental discipline. It was impossible to have any but parental discipline, and this could not be in a large college. He had tried the rigid system, and from long knowledge of it he would have none of it. He had tried both systems, and he had been trained under one. He thanked God that their college was a small one, and he stated emphatically that the system which it taught had saved many a youth that otherwise would have been lost. Their Professors, no doubt, wanted to be better paid, and they wanted better libraries, books of reference, and models and charts for their young men. In these respects they were a small college, indeed, but on the points in which they were assailed by the newspapers, there he contended with them. Dr. Campbell concluded after recalling several memories of the elder days of Rutgers and its Professors.

ADDRESS OF COURTLANDT PARKER.

The Chairman then proposed the next sentiment—"Our Brothers and our Old Professors." Hon. Courtlandt Parker responded. He said that their joys were not unmixed with sadness when they thought of those who were gone. He revived the recollection of these, and then alluded to others who were still laboring for the honor of their Alma Mater. He also touched on the question of small colleges, and apropos of that matter said that such universities as Oxford and Cambridge were but the aggregation of small colleges. It was not Oxford, he said, that made the English statesman, but it was the college from which he came which gave him the impetus and stimulus. Referring to the present of Rutgers, he said that it was worthy of its past. The college was more successful than ever it was, and had more of the elements of usefulness, the acquisition of which was largely due to its President. He was sure that the Alumni would rally round him and aid him to work out every good thing for the young men committed to his charge. Let them resolve to cement their brotherhood and to be more and more devoted to their Alma Mater.

OTHER TOASTS AND RESPONSES CENTRE.

"The Judiciary, the conservative power and central pier of Republican Government," was the next regular sentiment, and was responded to by Judge Larremore, who claimed for the Bench integrity, independence, intelligence, and popularity.

The Chairman next proposed "The Clergy, by their position, traditions, and instincts the fast friends of collegiate education."

Rev. Dr. Chambers, of the Class of '34, responded as the Senior of the clerical Alumni.

"The State of New-York" was responded to by Hon. R. H. Pruyn, and the Chairman then proposed "The City of New-York."

District Attorney Phelps, being called on to respond to the toast of "The City of New-York," made a short speech which was received with great laughter and applause. He said that this was a clear case of false pretenses, and of a sort he was not used to dealing with. He had been invited to dine by Gen. Sharpe, as he supposed, with the graduates of the Rutgers Female College. Then his disappointment was embittered by being told that he was to make a speech as the representative of the Mayor. In that capacity he might, he supposed, be regarded as standing for the "Swallow-tails." But he was sure that they would never have selected him for that or any other office. Moreover, he was not from a "small college," but from a great one, and he did not know how to address the Alumni of a college which was not born to greatness, which had not achieved greatness, and which, its President declared, would not, under any circumstances, have greatness thrust upon it. Still he had heard the "Yale class" at Rutgers kindly remembered. Perhaps if they would tolerate a class of youngsters who might have been turned out of Yale, they might put up with a man who had been unlucky enough not to be turned out. These allusions to Dr. Campbell's remarks elicited great merriment. Mr. Phelps concluded in a more serious vein, declaring his conviction that New-York owed and must owe all its solid prosperity to institutions of learning, and to these, whether of her own or of a sister State, he was happy, in the name of the City, to render a tribute of cordial acknowledgment.

Judge Noah Davis responded to the toast of the "invited guests" in a few witty, pointed remarks, and after brief speeches from Mr. Fiske, of the *Arcadian*, Prof. Doolittle, of Rutgers, and Gen. Sharpe, who, in behalf of the committee, gave Mr. J. Laflin Kellogg the credit of doing the principal work in arranging for the meeting, the company broke up at 11:30.

The occasion was generally enjoyed, and the "Alumni Association of Rutgers College for New-York and vicinity" received an auspicious "send-off."

## THE CENTENNIAL.

ADDRESS UPON THE SUBJECT BY EX-GOV. BIGLER BEFORE THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY—THE SHARE NEW-YORK IS EXPECTED TO TAKE IN THE ENTERPRISE—$950,000 LOOKED FOR FROM THIS STATE.

In response to a cordial invitation from the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, yesterday afternoon delivered an address, in a hall of Delmonico's in Beaver street, concerning the proposed Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. Among the gentlemen present were: Charles McK. Loeser, President of the Society; Philip Bonfort, Secretary; B. Renaud, of Renaud, Francis & Co.; Alexander D. Shaw, of Galway, Casado & Co.; M. Dievevor, M. Tounadsa, of Gomez & Arguemenbau; T. Stevens, John D. Delleher, W. H. Knoppel, H. G. Smidt, F. Scheffer, H. W. E. Boarden, Messrs. Purdy & Nicholas, M. D Avis, of Diesbach & Co.; M. Collenze, M. Slavin, and Clarence H. Smith.

Upon being introduced by Mr. Loeser, Gov. Bigler, after referring to the fact that the estimated cost of the Centennial had been reduced from $10,000,000 to $8,000,000, gave the following estimated statement of probable receipts:

From the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000,000; from the City of Philadelphia, $1,500,000; from medals, industrial contributions, and, to distinguish them the contributions from the ladies, $250,000; from rights and privileges to be sold, $800,000; from the sale of buildings, $550,000; then, from an estimate that there will be fully 3,000,000 persons seeking admission, and that each of them will enter three times, at fifty cents each time, there will be a receipt of $4,500,000.

From this statement he thought it would be seen that there was to be a sure return of a very large amount for the amount which might be invested by individuals in the stock of the enterprise. It should be understood, too, he said, that Pennsylvania had raised, in all, $4,500,000 of the amount required, and he felt that he was correct when saying that the State of Pennsylvania would raise fully two-thirds of the entire of the sum required. And then, in addition to that, there had been otherwise already $175,000 subscribed, so that the prospect was, as would be seen, quite cheering. This prospect, he considered, was strengthened by the peculiar character of the enterprise. There had, he thought, never been anything like it abroad. It was not simply an occasion for the display of the products, arts, and manufactures of the world; it was also, and in a peculiarly fitting way, so far as the exhibition would be concerned, a means to the celebration of our national centennial, in which thirty-eight sovereign powers or nations would gladly participate and have their representatives there. It was true that there had not, as yet, been any Commissioners appointed for the State of New-York, though there had been for Japan, for Mexico, for Norway and Sweden, for France, for England, two for the latter, and there were also others, and he was sure that there would soon be an appointment for New-York. And with this State it must be borne in mind that there would be commissions appointed from all of the thirty-seven States and nine of the Territories. From one of the Territories there were already 125 boxes of minerals in readiness to be sent, and in all the other States and Territories there were preparations in active progress for sending to the Centennial Exhibition a very large amount and variety of their several products. It would be seen, therefore, that the exhibition would be one of unprecedented magnitude and grandeur, and that it was, in all regards, a purely national work. Then, returning to the financial aspect of the question, Gov. Bigler said that even on the reduced estimates $950,000 were still looked for from New-York. In order that the whole cost per capita on the entire population of the United States might be understood, he would say that it was twenty-five cents; but as there were many who were too poor to pay, the first, and perhaps, really the fairest rule for providing the means required was set aside, even though the most equitable and the present rule established. It, therefore, appealed in a measure to the patronage of those who were able to raise the means yet required, and the belief was that, as a patriotic duty, it would be performed even if there were no prospect of return. But, as was perfectly clear, there would be a good, and under the circumstances, a remarkably large return for any investment made in the Centennial stock. There was, really, a prospect of its almost entire redemption through the receipts, and there might be even a cheerful margin of profit on the investment by the time the business affairs should be closed. It was now felt to be certain, on the calculations made, that there would, in almost any case, be fully sixty per cent. of the amount invested returned to the subscribers. When making declarations concerning the assurance of a return on the investment he had been asked, How was the money to be returned? In response to that he read two sections of the law authorizing the work, and which bind the corporators to pay back whatever remained in hand after the close of the Centennial Exhibition and the sale of what remained that would be salable. It would be seen from what had been shown that there had been raised for the purpose explained about $5,000,000; and it would also be seen that there was yet required about $3,000,000 more. It was for them to say how much they would contribute toward that sum, and while they were considering the subject he wished that they could be privileged to see the men at work in the valley preparing for the exhibition, for he knew that it would excite them to early and liberal resolves. The contracts required that a large proportion of the vast work now in progress should be completed in January, and he was sure that two of the buildings would be completed in November. An English gentleman who had had large opportunities for forming a judgment in connection with the great exhibition in England, had informed him that he felt certain that all the work required for the Centennial Exhibition would be completed before the time specified in the contracts. Of that he felt fully assured. He had traveled a great deal in the interest of the successful progress of the work, and he had come to talk of it in a purely business way. His strong desire was that they should not make any mistakes concerning the work to be done or concerning their contributions to it. Their better course was, he thought, to have a committee organized to manage the subscriptions, which he was sure would result in benefit to them, for he saw that there were many importers and exporters present, and they were sure to gain in the end by the Centennial.

Gov. Bigler's address was warmly received, and at its close Mr. Loeser appointed as the committee suggested Messrs. M. M. Fliess, E. La Montange, Charles Bellows, D. D. Acker, S. F. Engs, W. E. Booraem, A. D. Shaw, F. P. Osborn.

The meeting then adjourned.

## TAMMANY ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

On Tuesday evening the Tammany General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District had an animated discussion on the action of the Mayor and heads of departments in reducing the rate of wages for unskilled labor. The discussion showed that the "split" in the Tammany camp is widening, and that the "Short-hairs" and "Swallow-tails" will in all probability come to an open rupture. Mr. John Morris, a prominent "Short-hair," introduced a resolution condemning the action of the Mayor and heads of departments in reducing the laborers' wages, and this brought to his feet a prominent "Swallow-tail," Mr. Vincent C. King, now a Fire Commissioner through the favor of the Mayor. Mr. King opposed the resolution, and after much "filibustering" it was "laid on the table." The "Short-hairs" say that John Kelly's prestige is gone, and that his coquetting with the "aristocracy" has killed him. They also say a lively time is coming.

## AUCTION SALE OF DOCK PROPERTY TO-DAY.

The meeting of the Dock Commissioners held yesterday was solely confined to the disposal of routine affairs. No further report was submitted by the Committee on Re-organization. At noon to-day, William Kennelly, acting under instructions from the department, will sell at public auction at the Exchange sales-rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, the right to collect and retain all wharfage accruing from the following piers and bulkheads:

*East River.*—Upper half of Pier No. 6, and lower half of Pier No. 7, and bulkhead between said Piers, for one year, from June 1, 1875; upper half of Pier No. 7, for one year, from June 1, 1875; east half of Pier No. 18, for three years, from June 1, 1875; bulkhead between Piers Nos. 18 and 19, for three years, from June 1, 1875; outer half of Pier No. 22, for three years, from June 1, 1875; 211 feet of outer end of west side of Pier No. 23, for three years, from June 1, 1875; upper half of Pier No. 58, and half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 58 and 59; lower half of Pier No. 59, and half of bulkhead between Piers Nos. 58 and 59, for three years, from June 1, 1875; pier at Twenty-third street, reserving outer end, and 200 feet of inner end, west side, for three years from June 1, 1875; bulkhead between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, reserving portion occupied by ferry, for three years from June 1, 1875; pier at One Hundred and Ninth street, for three years from June 1, 1875; bulkhead at Second avenue and Harlem River, for three years from June 1, 1875; bulkhead at One Hundred and Twentieth street, for three years from June 1, 1875.

*North River.*—South half of Pier No. 22, and bulkhead between Piers Nos. 21 and 22, for three years from June 1, 1875; bulkhead adjoining pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, for three years from June 1, 1875.

## THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION—A LONG ARRAY OF COMMITTEE REPORTS ACTED UPON—ADOPTION OF A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING SECTARIANISM AND THE RELATION OF THE BIBLE TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The seventh day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, now being held in the First Reformed Church, on Grand street, Jersey City, opened yesterday morning with the usual devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Shepherd. The Committee on the State of Religion presented a report, through their Chairman, Rev. D. Williamson. In 1874 the average number of communicants in each church was 146, while in the Presbyterian Church the average number was only 60. In view of this discrepancy, the committee suggested the advisability of organizing new churches out of the larger ones. In the Sunday-schools during the past year there has been an increase in membership of 4,703. During the same period the Church has lost 1,086 ministers and members by death. The discussion of the report of the Committee on the Board of Direction, which had occupied the attention of the Synod nearly the whole of Tuesday, was again taken up, and the resolutions considered separately. The resolution requiring the Synod to make provision for the anticipated deficiency of $1,800 in the revenues of the Theological Seminary was adopted, as was also the resolution referring the estimated deficiency in the other expenses to the different classes. The resolution directing that the $5,000 of the Ten Eyck bequest which had been appropriated to its own use by the Hertzog Hall Committee be restored to the permanent fund was adopted, and subsequently another resolution was adopted placing the money at the disposal of the Hertzog Hall Committee in accordance with the expressed desire of the testator. The resignation of P. F. Warner, President of the Board of Direction, was next discussed. Judge Lott was in favor of accepting it, as Mr. Warner had expressed his determination not to serve any longer under any circumstances. Another member of the Synod opposed the acceptance of the resignation, and said that Mr. Warner had expressed the same determination on the three previous occasions when he tendered his resignation. Several members were opposed to forcing a gentleman to serve in opposition to his wishes, and, after some discussion, the matter was postponed until Mr. Warner could be communicated with and asked to withdraw his resignation. The rule prohibiting any salaried officer from being a member of the board was rescinded, and the term of office of the Treasurer of the board fixed at one year. The entire report was then adopted. Dr. Chambers offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the salary of the Treasurer be increased from $1,000 to $2,500 a year as soon as the funds of the Synod will allow. The report of the Committee on Professorates was next presented and read. There are thirty-seven students in the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary and eight in the theological department of Hope College, with twenty in the academic department. There is a deficiency of $4,000 in the salaries of the Professors. The conclusion of the reading of the report brought the morning session of the Synod to a close.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Imbrie, of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City.

Rev. Mr. Duplos, from the French Evangelical Church of Canada, Rev. George D. Baker, delegate from the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States, and Rev. A. R. Van Nest, from the Free Church of Italy, were then introduced and delivered addresses, to which Adsessor Chamberlain and President Scott returned appropriate responses. Dr. Chambers announced that President Warner, of the Board of Direction, had withdrawn his resignation, and moved that the portion of the report recommending its acceptance be recommitted. The motion was adopted amid enthusiastic applause. Dr. Thompson announced that a new collection of hymns had been arranged. A resolution welcoming the collection, and requesting Dr. Thompson to persevere in his good work, was presented by Dr. Chambers. Rev. Mr. Myer was of the opinion that the Church was already in possession of a sufficient number of hymn and psalm books. Elder Cornell held the same opinion. Dr. Hurlbut thought that the Watts collection of hymns was amply sufficient and good enough for the Church. Dr. Chambers' resolution was then put and lost. The following resolutions in relation to the use of the Bible in the public schools and appropriation of State funds for sectarian purposes were offered by Dr. Todd:

*Resolved*, That while this General Synod has no sympathy with any attempt to make the State an engine for the propagation of a mere sectarianism, it regards the use of the Bible in the public schools as a legitimate measure of great utility and importance for the proper education of our American children and youth in those principles of sound morals and sterling patriotism which are so essential to the perpetuity and welfare of the nation, and it deprecates most earnestly the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools as the surrender of a sacred right which, as we have received it, under the good providence of God, from our fathers, we should do our utmost to transmit to our children unimpaired.

*Resolved*, That this General Synod hereby puts on record its emphatic disapproval of all appropriations, by legislative or other civil authority, of the public money for sectarian use, or for the promotion of sectarian ends.

The resolutions were adopted. The report of the Committee on the Board of Domestic Missions was then taken up, the reading of it completed, and a resolution adopted that the Church building fund be recommended to the Church for its warmest sympathy and liberal generosity, and that monthly and quarterly collections be taken up in the churches for its benefit. The committee's report was adopted. A resolution by Dr. Vermilye that a special committee of five be appointed to separate the different funds and arrange them in proper order was adopted. Rev. J. J. Merrick submitted the report of the Committee on the Board of Publication. The committee gave a resumé of the work done by the board during the year, and then proceeded to criticise some of its actions. The salaries of several of the employes of the board were too high, and some of the clerkships could be consolidated in the interest of economy. The expenses of the board last year were ten per cent. too much, and should be reduced. The entire report tended to show that the business of the board had been conducted in an unsatisfactory manner, to the committee, at least. One-third of the contributions to the publications have been spent in collecting them. The committee came to the conclusion that reform was the only thing which would restore the board to the confidence of the Church, and suggested that its affairs be investigated. They favored the Synod granting the request of the board for a committee of investigation, and offered a resolution that such a committee be appointed. The report also stated that the board had held a conference with the corresponding board of the Presbyterian Church South, and agreed upon a union of publications, but the committee considered such a thing impracticable. The committee offered several resolutions, which were successively considered. The first provided for a complete reorganization of the board and the consolidation of the secretaryship and agency into one office, to be cared for by competent persons other than those now in charge. The resolution was warmly discussed pro and con, Rev. Mr. Ferris, the Agent, speaking in defense of the board and its employes. He charged the failure of the board to the want of proper support from the Church and Synod, and claimed that during the last two years he has carried the board alone. At the close of his remarks the Synod adjourned without taking any definite action on the report.

## THE "YOUNG EDITOR" DEFENDS HIS INTIMACY WITH VICTORIA WOODHULL.

*From the New-York Tribune, (Editorial,) June 8.*

It is one of the oldest philosophical speculations whether a true friendship, in the usual sense of the word, can exist between man and woman. It is easy to see that there must be certain elements in such affections as we are discussing, not referable directly to love, and yet distinct from anything to be observed in ordinary friendships of men for men or women for women. But there are so many pure and innocent pleasures out of which the fright of a great scandal may cheat us that it seems really worth while to revise our judgment, and to inquire if hereafter we must go about in mail of perpetual precaution, as courtly and stately as Sir Charles Grandison, as apprehensive and vigilant as Pamela, thus making the dance of life one long minuet. To a man tired of the toil and bustle of life's endless collisions, a good woman offers a new atmosphere, and the ministry of her softness and quiet, of her self-abnegation and sympathy. She is outside the fields of battle. She proffers change of association, and a change for the better. Her voice, manners, gentle ways; her wonderfully intelligent sympathies and community of tastes; her feminine methods of thought and intuitions which are a perpetual surprise; her confiding and uncontaminated nature—all these make her friendship such as a man's cannot be and ought not to be. It is different, but for that reason it is not less but more delightful. Its value in the economy of life is incomputable—it is recreation, rest, encouragement, and stimulus. A great many of these honorable associations are never formed, and many of them are reluctantly abandoned, because the world pleases to be talkative. When shall we begin to have a little more confidence in the virtue, self-respect, religion, and forbearance of one another? Why should Damon be forced to give up his pleasant evenings with Pythias, because silly people wag their heads and look wise and whisper, "We could an we would!"

# THE NEWPORT SEASON.

## PROSPECT FOR SUMMER VISITORS.

THE COTTAGES UNDERGOING REPAIRS—JOTTINGS ABOUT THE HOTELS—THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS RESORT—FEWER BOARDERS AND MORE COTTAGERS EXPECTED.

*From our Own Correspondent.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Sunday, June 6, 1875.

Paradise without angels, Rome bereft of its paintings, and Newport without visitors, may all be placed in the same category. The fact is that fashion dictatorially appoints the day when the season is to commence here, and until the 1st of July arrives the town and its inhabitants remain in a sort of chrysalid state, patiently waiting for the good time which is coming. Everybody knows what a strong wall fashion is, and the good people of Newport are wise enough in their generation to refrain from running their heads against so irresistible an obstacle. Thus it is that the Ocean House, the leading hotel here, is now closed, and will not be prepared for the reception of its numerous guests until the 26th of this month.

The weather is never so mild in Rhode Island as in New-York, and consequently vegetation is not so far advanced, being at least a couple of weeks behindhand. Already quite a number of the proprietors and lessors of the houses have arrived, but very few people here cared to venture out of doors to-day, for Newport has been enveloped in a thick fog, suggestive of fever and chills. For the last fortnight I am told that Spring weather has prevailed, and carpenters, painters, and glaziers have been hard at work renovating the cottages, which are now, almost without exception, prepared for their Summer tenants. The Ocean House alone of the hotels has done something in the redecorating line. The hotel business here is not a large one, for it is well-known that the cottages are the centre of attraction for Newport visitors.

The Aquidneck opened on April 1, and there are now about thirty guests at the house. Many of these visitors are graduates of Annapolis, who are required to pass six months of the year on Goat Island for the purpose of inspecting the construction of torpedoes at the station there, where extensive laboratories and workshops have been erected. Commander Manley is the only distinguished guest at the Aquidneck. He is going to Goat Island as executive while Capt. Beech is away. Beyond the ordinary course of scrubbing and cleaning, the Aquidneck has undergone no change since last year. It is a cozy little hotel, and the proprietor prides himself upon its being a "select family house" where people can be as quiet as they please.

From what I can see to-day, the very acme of quietude appears to prevail. In many respects the Aquidneck reminds one of a hotel in some quiet little English town, rather than in a fashionable American watering-place. While all the fittings and decorations have been selected with an eye to comfort, no unnecessary or expensive display has been indulged in. The rooms are small, but neatly furnished, and there is an air about the place which makes one feel more like a guest at an English country mansion than a "transient" at a hotel. The proprietor looks after his business personally, and is ever on the alert to supply the wants of those who patronize him. Active himself, he takes good care that his employes shall follow the example he sets them, and the visitors are accordingly well looked after. The table is a very good one, and everything about the house is scrupulously clean and well-appointed. The charge is $4 per day. The front of the house is shaded with horse-chestnut trees, which form an excellent protection from the sun during the early part of the day. A stoop extends along the whole front. The appearance of the house, or, rather, of the ground in front of it, might be improved upon by placing one or two parterres of flowers in the turf which fills up the space between the hotel and the street.

Newport in a fog is not a desirable place in which to live, but some of the oldest inhabitants here are inclined to argue that these sea-fogs are beneficial to the place. Of course they know more about the matter than a casual visitor. It may be all very well for interested parties to speak of these fogs as if they were a special dispensation of Providence, rather than the reverse, but the majority of the residents here do not seem to concur. I strolled down to the sea beach this afternoon, and was struck with the deserted appearance of Newport at this time of the year. Being Sunday, of course no one was employed in decorating and renovating the numerous cottages which I passed en route, but here and there light scaffolding, &c., showed where the men would be hard at work the next day painting, whitewashing, &c. On reaching the beach I found myself, metaphorically speaking, "monarch of all I surveyed." The season is not sufficiently advanced for bathing, and had it been otherwise, who would think of venturing into Neptune's embrace in a thick gray fog? Glancing along the extended vista of seats and iron railing it was difficult to realize that a month hence the former would be occupied to their fullest capacities. I found I was the only human being present, and could contemplate, without fear of interruption, the blue, or rather dirty brown, breakers of the Atlantic as they dashed upon the sandy beach. The view was not an extensive one, for at a ship's length or so from the shore the vision was intercepted by the fog, while, looking back inland, no better result was obtainable. I had at least three-quarters of a mile of wooden seats all to myself, and it was almost with fear and trepidity that I came to a standstill near the centre of the beach. One might just as well have been on a desert island. From the sea-beach to the Aquidneck is more than a mile, and it is about the same distance to the Ocean House. Why does not some enterprising individual build a hotel nearer the beach? Surely the hotel visitors at Newport are sufficiently numerous to hold out a fair prospect of the success of such an undertaking. It cannot be denied, however, that the hotel business here is on the wane, for there seems to be a general tendency toward making Newport a Summer resort where the visitors can live in a particularly retired manner, cut off as much as possible from the "pomps and vanities" of other parts of the world. This they can do in their cottage life, but it would be impossible to do the same thing at the hotels. If it were attempted, Newport would become a Saratoga, a Long Branch, at once.

I have already told you that many of the cottages are occupied, although it is early in the season, but it was difficult to realize this fact as I returned from the beach along Bellevue avenue, the Broadway of Newport, yesterday. I met no one on the side-walks. Toward evening, I was in hopes that what little life there was in Newport would show itself, especially in the vicinity of Bellevue avenue, but I was disappointed. In conclusion, let me mention that the Ocean House has been repainted throughout at a cost of about $5,000. It will not be opened until June 26, to be ready for July 1, when the season here is supposed to commence. The charges are fixed at $4 50 per day, but the proprietors tell me that they intend making a reduction during the course of the Summer.

## DELAWARE VALLEY RETREATS.

THE HOTELS AT MILFORD—ATTRACTIONS AT DINGMAN'S FALLS—THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

MILFORD, Penn., Saturday, June 5, 1875.

The approaching season at the various resorts in the Delaware Valley bids fair to be a successful one. Many from New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia have already secured board and rooms. Perhaps no State has a greater number of resorts than Pennsylvania. Milford borders on the western bank of the Delaware River, is ninety-six miles from New-York and 140 miles from Philadelphia. It has a population of about 1,500, and is yearly becoming more popular as a Summer resort. The hotels are large and well adapted. The Fanchere House, Glen House, Dimmick Hotel, Sawkill House, and Riverside House all take city people. The Fanchere House is one of the oldest hotel buildings in the town, having been erected over half a century ago. The Sawkill House is also a very old building and is known far and near. Its first proprietor was Louis Cornelius, long since dead, who was then the largest man in the United States, and largest landlord, it is supposed, in the world. His weight was 672 pounds. The hotel is still kept by his descendants. The Dimmick Hotel is equally celebrated, and is patronized largely by New-York and Philadelphia families.

The drives about Milford are specially attractive. The celebrated Sawkill Falls, on the romantic Sawkill Creek, are only one mile west. Three and a half miles south-west from Milford are the Raymondskill Falls, which very much resemble those of the Sawkill. On the outskirts of the village is the "Knob," whose summit is reached only by walking. Mr. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker; Mrs. Harris, the authoress, and Joseph Jefferson often spend their Summers here. The season will open this year about June 15.

Dingman's Ferry, another popular resort, is eight miles south from Milford, and 104 miles from New-York. This village has a permanent population of not more than 300, but during the Summer season it is overflowing with people from Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, and Brooklyn. The place only affords two hotels, the Delaware House and the High Falls Hotel—the former taking its name from the Delaware River, the latter from the celebrated High Falls, near by. The surroundings of Dingmans are particularly inviting. One of the most noted trout streams in Northern Pennsylvania is Adam's Creek, close at hand. One mile south-west from Dingman's, shooting with great rapidity through the rocks, is a small gully of water, known as the "Soap-trough." Austin Sheldon, the great Pennsylvania hermit, who resides only about seven miles from the village, is one of the local attractions. He secures a livelihood by trapping and hunting wild game in the colder seasons, while in the Summer he subsists on berries and other fruit. He is now approaching his eightieth year. He was born in Wales, and emigrated to the United States early in life, first settling in the State of Connecticut, where he worked at his trade—which was that of a blacksmith—for a brief time, when he became acquainted with a wealthy woman, to whom he was soon engaged to be married. A short time prior to the day appointed for the marriage his betrothed disappeared. This had so strong an effect upon Sheldon's mind that he concluded to quit the State, and settle in some dense wilderness, there to spend the remainder of his days. He came to Pike County, and purchased the small property, upon which he has since lived in a most wretched manner. He is a man of considerable learning and experience. He is well read, and will talk freely upon almost any topic. His hair and beard, which are nearly three feet in length, are as white as snow, and he says he has not drawn a razor across his face in nearly forty years. Last Winter he was visited by two relatives from Connecticut, who used every means to induce the old hermit to abandon his present mode of living and return with them to the East, where he was offered a comfortable home, but he turned a deaf ear to all entreaties, stating that he was wholly satisfied with his present home, though an humble one.

The most celebrated Summer resort in the Delaware Valley is, of course, the Delaware Water Gap, thirty-six miles south of Milford. At this place the season opens earlier and closes later than at any of the others. The hotels are by far the largest, and have all the modern improvements. The Water Gap House, which is but three years old, stands upon an elevation of several hundred feet from the bed of the river. From its top a magnificent landscape view is afforded. This house and the old Kittatinny House are the chief ones, and afford accommodations for from 600 to 800 guests. The Delaware Water Gap is one of the oldest Summer resorts in Pennsylvania, and is constantly gaining in reputation. Formerly Philadelphians were the principal visitors, but of late years New-York has furnished nearly half. One of the chief attractions at the Gap is the celebrated Cold Air Cave, situated along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, one and a half miles south. This was discovered only a few years ago. The walks and drives for miles around are all that the most fastidious could desire.

## A SEASIDE JUBILEE.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE ENTERED INTO AT SEA CLIFF—A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL TO BE GIVEN—OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

Of the many Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York none has acquired greater popularity in a brief space of time than Sea Cliff. Its camp-meetings have made it famous, its pleasant situation on the Sound has proved a potent attraction to visitors, and all its natural advantages have been so developed by the Sea Cliff Association, and have been at the same time so guarded from the tainting influences which follow the growth of many Summer residences, that there is no drawback to the favor in which it is held. Its situation on the eastern side of Hempstead harbor is one of the most pleasant all along the Sound. The stretch of bay down to the old village of Roslyn is very beautiful, while to the right the broad waters of the Sound meet the eye, with the shores of Westchester County and a portion of Connecticut lying beyond. To the westward a view is obtained of the upper portion of New-York City and of the Palisades on the Hudson, while eastward lies the fine farm-country of Long Island. The distance of Sea Cliff from the City is twenty-four miles, and the journey is accomplished in ninety minutes, either by boat or by rail. There are now three steamers on the line, the steamer Thomas P. Way having been recently chartered to run in connection with the General Sedgwick and Seawanhaka. She will make two round trips each day. Among the recent improvements in this agreeable resort are increased accommodation in the Sea Cliff House, the building of several cottages, and additional camping facilities.

But in making their plans for the Summer, the association have determined upon one which must greatly enhance the attractions of their pretty sea-side village. It is nothing less than a grand musical festival, which will extend over the time between June 29 and Aug. 12. Its purpose and scope are ambitious; and that execution may not lay behind intent, the most competent gentlemen in their profession, and of the best executive ability, are to take it in hand. In the first place, it is to be under the supervision of Dr. Eben Tourjée, of Boston, who organized and led the great choir on the occasion of the celebrated Peace Jubilee in that city. Dr. Tourjée is also conductor of the New-England Conservatory of Music. He will be assisted by Prof. Carl Zerrahn, who is at the head of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. It is intended that this great jubilee or festival, which is to be organized on a scale of vast proportions, will cover, in the most ample way, those musical areas which are best understood by the descriptions "classical" and "popular," and that it will also embrace both vocal and instrumental performances. There is to be a grand chorus numbering several hundred voices, and it is the intention of the management that the leading soloists, both of this country and Europe, shall participate in the festival. Among others Mr. Arbuckle, the celebrated cornet player, is expected to give his services. On one occasion it was thought that Miss Kellogg might be induced to take a prominent part in the proceedings, but the lady has passed through a very heavy season of English opera, and needs rest a good deal. It is, however, hoped that on some occasion or other before the close of the jubilee the visitors to Sea Cliff may have an opportunity of hearing this favorite *artiste*. There are to be two performances for the public each day, and one drill or exercise performance each morning for the singers. Some of the performances will be free, but at others there will be a small fee charged to cover the necessary expenses. It is thought that Mr. Gilmore, whose resources are so abundant, will be a contributor to the success of the festival, providing, of course, that such an arrangement can be made as will not interfere with his engagements at the new Summer Garden. This, it is supposed, can be readily effected. In connection with the festival proper there is to be a grand musical bazaar, at which is to be exhibited a great variety of musical curiosities, including all kinds of instruments, many of which are now very rare, and which have been either purchased or loaned for the occasion. Varieties of music books, ancient and modern, and specimens of all kinds of hymn books will be found among the curiosities in the bazaar. A bazaar building will be put up, a new organ will be erected in the Tabernacle, the dimensions of which are to be increased, and in view of the great crowd of persons which it is presumed the jubilee will bring to Sea Cliff, extensive arrangements are being made to furnish the necessary accommodation. One tent at present in progress of erection will lodge 600 persons, giving each a separate bed. The above is only the outline of an enterprise which is intended to be in the nature of a grand camp-meeting and sea-side jubilee.

## THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR ENLARGEMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Aldermanic Joint Committee on Law and Water and Drainage was held last evening in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber for the purpose of hearing citizens and tax-payers on the question of enlarging the Hempstead Reservoir. Alderman Strong presided, and there was a large attendance of prominent citizens and well-known politicians. When the meeting adjourned on Tuesday evening Commissioner Fowler was reading answers to some questions propounded by Gov. Woodward and others as to the time when the Board of City Works first concluded to enlarge the Hemptead Reservoir at an additional cost of $500,000. Mr. Fowler answered that they had never concluded to enlarge the reservoir, but that they had sent a communication to the Common Council recommending the enlargement. Col. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works, said, in answer to a question of Mr. Harvey Farrington, that the reservoir could be completed, according to the contract, for $40,000. In answer to another question he said that Kingsley and Keeny were selected because they were the best and most reliable contractors. When the Commissioners of City Works had answered all the questions put to them by the citizens, Mr. Arnoux made a long address to the committee against the enlargement of the reservoir. The committee will probably report to the Board of Aldermen on Monday.

## THE SCHUTE TRAGEDY.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN—THE BURGLAR NOT YET ARRESTED—THE DETECTIVES RETICENT BUT CONFIDENT OF HIS APPREHENSION.

Mr. Aaron Schute, who was shot on Tuesday morning in his own house on Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, by a burglar whom he was endeavoring to capture, passed a quiet day yesterday, and although unable to articulate from the nature of his wounds, was conscious. The attending physicians think that if he survives a day or two longer there will be a hope of his recovery. On the first examination made of the wounded man, he being at that time covered with blood, it was supposed that one of the bullets fired from the burglar's pistol had remained in his head. A more careful examination, however, revealed the fact that the bullet had come out over the right eyebrow. Even should Mr. Schute recover he will lose the sight of his right eye. Up to the present time the most strenuous efforts of the Police have failed to discover the assassin, although search is being made for him in every direction. Late on Tuesday night a young man answering the description given of the fugitive burglar applied to a watchman in the village of Jamaica for lodging. The watchman told him that if he wanted lodging for the night he would have to go to the village cells. This he refused to do. The same man applied to a farmer named Van Siclen, in the neighborhood, for a shirt. The applicant wore a cap and a brown coat, buttoned up to his chin. Two detectives from Brooklyn are in the vicinity of Jamaica, and it is said they have traced the man who asked the watchman for lodging as far as Van Siclen's woods. Alderman Fisher called on Mayor Hunter yesterday morning and asked him to offer a reward for the capture of the burglar. All sorts of rumors are constantly reaching the Police concerning suspicious-looking men seen with blood on their shirts in all parts of the town. Two arrests have thus far been made, but in both instances the men satisfactorily proved to the Police their innocence, and were discharged. The detectives are very reticent, but express confidence in their ability to arrest the burglar.

## SMALL-POX ON STATEN ISLAND.

Although but a single death from small-pox has occurred on Staten Island, that of Mrs. Pappa, on South Ann street, in Tompkinsville, the report that a single other case had been discovered in Hannah street has given rise to an unfounded rumor that the disease is epidemic there. The truth more nearly is that only a half dozen cases have been discovered in all, and that the general health of the Island has never been better than at present. This, at least, is the opinion of Dr. Watson, who also denies that he has been attacked by the disease, which, even at the worst, an experience drawn from the treatment of 2,200 cases in the Quarantine Hospital, leads him to believe can be easily managed. He suggests: First and always, a thorough vaccination, even when the eruption has already made its appearance and left no doubt as to the character of the disease; for even if variola has three days the start of vaccination the ripening vesicle of the latter will so modify the disease as to render it comparatively harmless. During the first few days mild cathartics should be taken, and a milk diet should be adopted, and later, at the incrustation of the vesicles, quinine, wine, and a liberal diet constitute the entire treatment. During the whole course of the disease, plenty of fresh air and comfortably light covering are considered indispensable. To prevent pitting, by exclusion of light and air, an application of castor-oil and collodion colored by an admixture of tannin or tincture of iron proves most effectual.


When Mind and Body are out of Sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS.—Druggists and beer-makers will find it to their advantage to use this article. It not only makes the best, but the cheapest beverage in the market. Sold by wholesale druggists. Depot 362 Hudson street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**Blood Diseases.**

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence, it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his DISCOVERY for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The GOLDEN DISCOVERY is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples, and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint, and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa, July 14, 1872.

*Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR: My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your DISCOVERY, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

DISCOVERY is sold by druggists.

**The Pace that Kills.**

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone those who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipated habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system thus accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation, or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this genial restorative.

**Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes**
AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

**Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots,** Shoes, Gaiters, and India Rubbers. Don't go in the country without a good supply, and obtain them from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

**The Praise of Sozodont,** like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard tooth wash of the period.

**Watson's Neuralgia King is no mere** anodyne, but a positive specific and cure for neuralgia and inflammatory rheumatism. Sold by druggists.

**Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.** Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note-papers, &c. Established 1840.

**Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets** are prepared by a practical dentist.

**For Enfeebled and Debilitated Constitutions** the PERUVIAN SYRUP is just the medicine needed.

**Pomeroy's Patent Rupture Belts and Band** Trusses, 744 Broadway, New-York, by far the best in use.

**Lundborg's Perfumes** Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.** Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

**Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest** remedy for chills and fever and malaria.


## MARRIED.

MEAD—DEMAREST.—June 8, at Uplands Goshen, N. Y., by Rev. William D. L. [illegible], CHARLES A. MEAD and Miss FANNIE L., youngest daughter of P. P. Demarest, Esq.

MAJOR—OLWELL.—On Wednesday, June 9, 1875, Church St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., by Rev. Father Merrick, S. J., DUNCAN K. MAJOR and KATE M. OLWELL.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, June 8, 1875, in Orange County, of paralysis, Mrs. GEORGE L. ALLEN.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the homestead, Shrewsbury, N. J., June 10, at 4 P. M.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, 9th instant, of heart disease, on the cars of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Ogden, Hon. STEPHEN BAKER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Brooklyn, June 8, HENRY M., son of Isaac and Mary E. Brinkerhoff, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 13 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the house of his parents, No. 357 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

COLTON.—Suddenly, of meningitis, at the residence of his parents, No. 141 East 39th st., G. Q. COLTON, Jr., aged 26 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the above residence, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FIELD.—On Tuesday, June 8, at Hartford, Conn., LYDIA FIELD, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, June 11, at 10:30 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J. Carriages in waiting at Orange depot to meet 9:10 train from New-York.

GALE.—At Niagara Falls, Friday, June 4, IDA M. GALE, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth S. Gale, in the 17th year of her age.

GROESBECK.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, June 7, CHARLES E., eldest son of David Groesbeck, in the 35th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 10, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. T. R. Varick, No. 105 Washington st., Jersey City.

HINMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 5:30 A. M., WILLIAM HINMAN, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services to be held at his late residence, No. 480 Vanderbilt av., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. Interment in Southbury, Conn.

MORROW.—Suddenly on Monday night, June 7, Mrs. HANNIE E. F. MORROW, second daughter of Hannah and the late Horace Ford.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Ford, No. 332 West 46th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Remains will be removed to Newfoundland, N. J., on Friday morning.
☞ Columbus and Cleveland papers please copy.

PALMER.—At West Farms, Monday, June 7, LOYD C. PALMER, in his 73d year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms at 2:30 P. M.

PARTRIDGE.—In Lyons, France, May 10, GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, Gates av., above Classon, Thursday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The church is reached by cars from Fulton and South Seventh Street Ferries to the corner of Gates and Franklin avs.

QUINAN.—On Tuesday, after a protracted illness, MARY, wife of Henry E. Quinan.
Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 424 West 22d st., Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SWARTWOUT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, June 6, of pneumonia, after a brief illness of eight days, MINNIE ELIZA, wife of William Henry Swartwout, of New-York, and grand-daughter of the late Henry Abell.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 12 o'clock, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Interment in Green-Wood.

TITUS.—At Bellport, Long Island, on Monday morning, after a severe illness, SUSAN A., daughter of the late Henry W. Titus, Esq.
Her friends and those of her brother are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Patchogue on arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

TOBEY.—In Brooklyn, June 8, 1875, LOUISE ESTELLE, only child of Gustavus B. and Amy Estelle Tobey, aged 17 years.
Funeral on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 293 Clermont av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Interment at Sandwich, Mass.

TRACY.—On Wednesday, June 9, 1875, at Piermont, N. Y., JOHN N. TRACY, in the 27th year of his age.
Funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, C. C. and Amelia Tracy, on Friday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WELLS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 2, LUCIUS B. WELLS, attorney and counselor at law, formerly of this City, in the 39th year of his age.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

NEVER FAIL TO KEEP A BOX OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges in the house, and when Johnny or Mary droops a little, or picks his or her nose, or has a bad breath, give him or her one, and watch the result. If they have worms, out they will and must come; for the two don't keep company together.

A TERRIBLE THING IS A PAIN IN THE small of the back; it may come from disordered kidneys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.
Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the
NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

MISSING.—FROM HER HOME, IN NEW-YORK City, under temporary derangement, since May 21, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet four inches high, slender figure, black hair and eyes, and brown poplin dress. Was seen in Nassau st. June 3. Any information addressed to H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st., will be thankfully received and rewarded.

ART SALE!
Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a collection of Paintings by modern masters, to be sold without reserve, to close consignments, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 11, at 4 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 12, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. WAIT, Sr., DENTIST.—AT THE OLD stand, No. 45 East 23d st., having recovered his health, will continue the business as usual in all its branches. A good set of rubber teeth at $15. Extracting under pure fresh gas without extra charge.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Committee on Organization will be held at head quarters, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 10, 8:30 sharp. S. N. LE COMTE, Chairman.
GEORGE SHERWOOD, Secretary.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 Nassau st. On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, Continuation of the sale of elegant household furniture, mirrors, carpets, pianofortes, two fine billiard-tables, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AS SAID AND SUNG BY THE ACTORS IN IT.

NOW PUBLISHING IN PARTS, PRICE 50 CENTS EACH,
ILLUSTRATED BALLAD HISTORY
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY CONTEMPORARY POETS AND PROSE WRITERS,
COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
By FRANK MOORE.

The idea of preparing a BALLAD HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION occurred to FRANK MOORE, the well-known author of the "Rebellion Record," "American Eloquence," and other standard historical works, many years ago, and since he has been engaged in collecting material for it. The libraries of the Historical Societies in America, of the British Museum at London, and of the Bibliothèque Imperial at Paris, have been thoroughly examined, as well as public and personal repositories of manuscripts and historical records in the possession of private families. The result of this indefatigable research and labor will be found in this work.

Sentimental, Serious, and Sarcastic Songs, Ridiculous Rhymes, and Burlesque Ballads, all commemorating and illustrating the half-hidden as well as prominent events of the Revolution, will be given in these pages, and to them will be added such notes and comments, epigrams, pasquinades, and personalities, by writers of the period, as are necessary to a full and sufficient understanding of the allusions, insinuations, and facts made use of by the contemporary poet in his historic verses.

The illustrations will be exact reproductions in fac-simile of the portraits, battle scenes, maps, and caricatures drawn and engraved at the time by artists of the time, and in some instances by those who were actual witnesses of and actors in the scenes their pencils have celebrated.

The Bunker Hill number will be published on the 12th June, and will be for sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers generally, whose early orders are solicited. Sent to any address on receipt of the price by the publishers,
JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Beekman st., New-York.


## POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meeting THIS EVENING, at Becker's Hall, Nos. 147 and 149 West 32d st., at 8 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK President.
BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, June 9, was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Frank Rudd, Esq., as Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth street, for $13,100, to James F. Lounsberry, a party in interest to the legal proceedings.

The sale by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on East Eighty-third street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 16th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, such as are not at the Exchange being duly noted, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 65.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

By John McClave & Co., Executors' sale to close estate of Francis W. Worth, deceased, of the following City real estate: Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 54.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth street; six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of New avenue; twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue St. Nicholas; twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, in rear of above. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Laudon, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-seventh street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Merrian, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Frand Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement, with lot 25x82, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Shaw, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 15 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.10 by 100, No. 232 West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, by order of the Department of Docks, twelve piers and bulk-head leases on the East River, and two similar leases on the North River.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of one five-story French-flat brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 102.2, No. 125 East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 83.4 feet west of Lexington avenue. Carpets, oil-cloths, and gas-fixtures sold with the house.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Executor's sale to close estate of Otto H. Cook, deceased, of one two-story and attic and basement brick house, with lot 18.1 by 65.10, No. 271 Rivington street, south side, 27.7 feet east of Columbia street. Also, two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 18.1 by 56, Nos. 275 and 277 Rivington street, 18.1 feet east of the above.

By Roe H. Smith & Co., Astoria, Long Island, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, Executrix's sale of ninety choice lots, situate respectively on Grand, Steinway, and Van De Venter avenues, Winan and Albert streets, being the unsold portion of the Van De Venter estate.

By D. T. Cornell & Co., at Staten Island, on the ground, at 12 M., Supreme Court partition sale, John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of fifty-three desirable building plots, located respectively on Vanderbilt avenue, Center, Amos, and Asa streets, within two minutes' walk of Vanderbilt landing, belonging to the estate of Edward C. Center, deceased.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Paterson, N. J., (Lake View Station,) on the property, at 12 o'clock, continuation public auction sale of well-located building lots, sold to close an estate.

*EXCHANGE SALE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.*

NEW-YORK.

*By Richard V. Harnett.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 lot, Madison av., e. s., 78.8 ft. s. of 75th st., 25x100 | $13,100 |

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Tuesday, June 8.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, e. s., 359.9 ft. s. of 150th st., runs n. along e. s. of Broadway to its intersection with e. s. of 9th av., thence northerly along e. s. of 9th av. 74.11 ft. to point 259.10 ft. s. of 150th st., thence e. 200 ft., thence s. 98.11 ft., thence w. 193 ft. to beginning; Mary A. Gregory to Margaret Horgan and Annie T. Curnen, ⅓ part | $5,833 |
| College place, w. s., 14.10 ft. n. of Park place, 25x150.3; Park place, n. s., 130.3 ft. w. of College place, 16x47.1, an L; Columbia College to Matilda McLanahan and Ellen Vanderpool, 21 years, per year | 1,500 |
| Norfolk st., w. s., 51.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., 19x26.6; H. Steinert to A. Powell | 17,000 |
| Pearl st., No. 552, 24.9x100; G. W. Wingate, Referee, to F. E. Gilbert | 10,000 |
| Prince st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Crosby st., 25.3x109; L. B. Clark to J. Brown, one-third part | 550 |
| 35th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; 56th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.5; Margaret Horgan to Annie T. Curnen, one-third part | 14,500 |
| Same property; Mary A. Gregory to Annie T. Curnen, one-third part | 14,500 |
| 45th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; T. Martine to Susan, and J. D. and Susan M. Morgan | 5,200 |
| 54th st., n. s., 64 ft. e. of 2d av., 36x120; S. Schwartz to A. and S. Simon | 13,000 |
| 55th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; D. Horgan, Administrator, to Annie F. Curnen | 8,000 |
| 67th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th av., 10x100.5; R. Schoonmaker to B. McKenney | 5,250 |
| 57th st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Lexington av., 22.6x25.5; J. D. Phyfe to Nancy C., wife of J. W. Weston | 15,000 |
| 74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2; 38th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 64.3x98.9; 10th av., e. s., 128 ft. s. of 34th st., 20x100, ⅓ part; Annie T. Curnen to Margaret Horgan | 14,750 |
| Same property; Mary A. Gregory to Margaret Horgan, ⅓ part | 14,750 |
| 75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Jennie, wife of J. Shepard, to Elisabeth W. Laughlin | 7,000 |
| Berrian av., e. s., Lots Nos. 167 and 168, C. Berrian property, Fordham, 50x100; Elizabeth, wife of C. Ryall, to D. McAdam | 400 |
| Livingston place, e. corner 15th st., 27.6x97; G. A. Brandreth to The Eclectic Medical College, New-York | 23,500 |
| Same property; J. Hoey to G. A. Brandreth | 23,250 |
| Lexington av., w. s., 42.5 ft. s. of 85th st., 20x67.3; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to D. R. Kendall | 15,000 |
| Lexington av., w. s., 62.2 ft. s. of 85th st., 20x67.3; same to same | 14,000 |
| Lexington av., w. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 85th st., 20x67.3; same to same | 14,000 |
| 1st av., e. s., 49.7 ft. s. of 42d st., 49.2x75; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Executor of F. Starr; mortgages, $24,500; interest from May 27, 1873 | 1,500 |
| 1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 69th st., 50x100; J. J. Burchell to J. McGuinness | 40,000 |
| Same property; J. McGuinness to Mary A., wife of S. Gayton | 40,000 |
| 9th av., n. w. corner of 34th st., 24.8x100; 127th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x99.11; 128th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; ⅓ part; Margaret Horgan to Mary A. Gregory | 16,500 |
| Same property; ⅓ part; Annie T. Curnen to Mary A. Gregory | 16,500 |
| 10th av., n. w. corner of 54th st., 25.5x75; G. Wendelken to H. Wendelken | 30,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3d av., No. 192; 5½ years, per year | 2,400 |
| 6th av., n. e. corner 5th st., store, &c.; 1 11-12 years, 11 months at $1,500, and one year at | 2,000 |

*SUICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.*

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the body of James M. Wiswall was found by his wife suspended by a clothes-line from the banisters in their residence on Harrison avenue, Jersey City Heights. The suicide was thirty-three years old, and a brother-in-law of the late ex-Fire Commissioner John B. Drayton, who committed suicide a few months ago by shooting himself through the head. Wiswall had evidently gone about the work of killing himself with great deliberation. He first made one end of the rope fast to the banisters on the second floor, and then putting his head in a running noose at the other end, jumped off. His wife said she heard a noise about 12 or 1 o'clock, but paid no attention to it. When she started to go to the kitchen yesterday morning, the first thing that met her gaze was the dead body of her husband dangling from the end of the rope. Deceased leaves a wife and four children. No cause is assigned for the act.

*A CASE OF CHILD-MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.*

At a late hour on Tuesday night a scavenger found the dead body of a male infant, three or four days old, in a sink at the rear of No. 227 Wayne street, Jersey City, which had evidently been thrown there recently. A piece of rope-yarn was wound tightly around the neck, showing that the child had been strangled to death. Deputy County Physician Bird was notified, and gave the case in charge of Coroner Lynch, who made inquiries around the neighborhood, and found a woman up stairs lying ill from recent confinement. The sick woman and another woman who was nursing her were placed in charge of an officer, and as soon as the former is sufficiently recovered they will be taken into custody. Dr. Bird will make a post-mortem examination of the remains of the child, and Coroner Lynch will hold an inquest. It is undoubtedly a case of child-murder.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE—TWENTY-FOURTH Ward—Four plots of twenty-five or more City lots.—This property is as near in time to Wall st. as 8th avenue lots on Central Park, and a plot will be sold at about the same price as one of those lots. The improvements in the vicinity are all first-class. Also, on Broadway, (twenty-fourth Ward,) twenty-six and one-half acres, with the house. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av., for sale or to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 83 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Contemplating going abroad, or leaving town, the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES K. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN eight-room cottage; modern improvements; in good neighborhood; on high ground, and convenient to horse and steam cars. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

LAUNDRY AND COOKING RANGES THAT beat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT—size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c., seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy. For particulars apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water right on the bay; extensive dwellings, out-buildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on N. J. C. R. R., in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—A strictly first-class new three-story brick French-roof house, all improvements, eight minutes from depot, at Plainfield, N. J. Address this day L. C. F., Box No. 125 Times Office.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT PARTITION SALE.

STATEN ISLAND.

D. T. CORNELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at public auction, under the direction of John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, on THURSDAY, June 10, 1875, at noon, 53 Building Plots, belonging to the estate of the late Edward C. Center, on the premises on Vanderbilt av., Centre, Amos, and Asa sts., two minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Sale positive and peremptory. The title is perfect, and free and clear from all incumbrances. Terms ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. on delivery of deed, and sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage at purchaser's option. For further particulars inquire of JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE, Referee, No. 22 Duane st., New-York, or D. T. CORNELL & CO., Auctioneers, office Scott's Building, Vanderbilt Landing.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace bells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house, fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $300 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET, SWISS COTTAGE delightfully situated, elegantly furnished; rent moderate. Address B. SCHIEFFELIN, Atlanticville, N. J.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

# OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

# TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## LAUNDRIES.

UNITED STATES FAMILY LAUNDRY, NO. 159 WEST 31ST ST. R. CRADLE.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order. One of the above is a moon-face clock. Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Inlaid Tile Mantels. Elegant new designs, lowest prices. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

## AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES, VERBENAS, PETUNIAS, DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, LILIES, with a large assortment of other bedding plants, THIS DAY at 11 A. M., at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 12 Cortlandt st., near Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

# BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 15, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie. $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

## FINANCIAL.

# "$160,000"

MADE IN TWO MONTHS. A WALL STREET OPERATION. THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME. SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY have made $1,000 and over from only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent book-keepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business. It is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years. They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, and the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.—*Evening Mail, New-York.*

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve book-keepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:

Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and quotations, and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:

This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits of $500 to $2,500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall street operations, nevertheless it is true, as substantiated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

*American Journal* says:

Those holding puts and double privileges on Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie, and Western Union Telegraph, have realized large profits during the last few days. One prominent speculator closed a put on 10,000 shares of Erie to-day, realizing a profit of nearly $50,000. There have been, during ninety days, paid to owners of privileges over $3,000,000 by various bankers in the street. We are informed that Messrs. Frothingham & Co. paid the largest amount, and that their customers have been more ably advised than those of any other firm.

Albany *Evening Post* says:

They offer facilities for controlling shares in the stock market more liberal than can be found at any other house in the street. A deposit of $50 will enable a person to control fifty shares of any stock valued at $5,000 for thirty days. A larger deposit will of course allow you to control a larger number of shares. A deposit of $1,000 will control one thousand shares, valued at $100,000, for thirty days. This arrangement enables a person of small capital to control a very large business; so that the man of energy is at once put on a level with the man of wealth.

Address

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers. No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

# 1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will undoubtedly realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, New-York, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, D. HENRY HAIGHT, AMOS R. ENO, JOHN WATSON, SAMUEL WILLETS, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, ISRAEL CORSE, JACOB VAN WAGENEN, JOHN R. WILLIS, PRESTON H. HODGES, HENRY COFFIN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN, CHAS. H. ISHAM, WILLIAM PALEN, JAMES B. AMES, EGBERT A. CLARK, R. MIDDLETON, AMOS ROBBINS, M. N. PACKARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following securities, as having been stolen from the owners in Oudshoorn, Holland, on the night of May 15-16. Payment has been stopped: The following bonds, separated from their sheets of coupons: Seven, $1,000 each, seven per cent. consolidated gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Nos. 6,180 to 6,186. Three, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Menomonee Extension, first mortgage, Nos. 1,992, 2,990, 3,026. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,419, 4,421, 4,617, 4,619, 4,627, 5,320, 5,325, 5,401, 5,402, 5,739, 6,142, 6,796. Two, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Denver Pacific and Telegraph Company, Nos. 947, 2,334. The following sheets of coupons, separated from their respective bonds: Six, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,558, 4,561, 5,060, 5,363, 6,419, 7,080. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 2,511, 2,702, 2,953, 2,954, 3,031, 3,154, 3,947, 4,307. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railroad Company, first mortgage, Nos. 783, 94, 843, 873, 1,454, 1,506, 2,501, 3,123, 3,124, 3,266, 3,312, 3,819. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 4,045, 4,169, 4,185, 4,202, 4,272, 4,294, 4,335, 4,414.

Any information in regard thereto may be sent to Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, No. 52 Wall st., or DULMAN & SCHARFF, No. 43 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, June 7, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 7TH INST., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES R. TAYLOR, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, MOSES TAYLOR, JOHN J. ASTOR, FREDERIC W. STEVENS, THOMAS K. LEES, PERCY R. PYNE, WILLIAM REMSEN, SAMUEL SLOAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and THOMAS K. LEES, Esq., Vice President. CHARLES C. MILES, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., OFFICE, NO. 43 PINE ST.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE ON ALL OTHER DAYS. Our established custom twenty-three years. Real estate sold on any day desired.

New-York, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1875. SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C. Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to take charge of a house during the Summer months; has excellent reference. Address C. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND DAUGHTER to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer months; best references from last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., reliable servants of all nations; hotels and Summer houses supplied promptly.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson machines, or would take care of grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her business in every branch; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress, understands the care and cleaning of silver and glassware; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A USEFUL YOUNG girl; can do house-work, take care of children, sew, wait and tend, and be generally useful; is a tidy girl and willing to work for low wages, in City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A reliable young woman, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to City or country; one year's reference. Seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 431 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City references; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or as waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable young person as waitress or chamber-maid; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,168 2d av., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; good reference. Address No. 309 East 46th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; best City reference; leaves because the family sails for Europe. Can be seen at No. 145 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at 245 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a neat sewer; or will help with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 1,037 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 411 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and take care of children, or to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 629 6th av., in corset store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 14 West 34th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD FAMily cook, with the best of City references, as cook and to wash and iron; and a very respectable, well-recommended up-stairs girl; is a very competent and useful girl; willing and obliging; both willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, in the French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE WOMAN; is a first-class washer and ironer; can make excellent bread and biscuit, &c.; highest testimonials with regard to character and capability given from last employer; two years' reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 779 7th av., over bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN: TWELVE years' reference from last employer as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; will go in the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WELL recommended and a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowl, get up nice soups, pastries and creams; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; country or City; sober, honest, neat and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REliable colored young woman; or can do chamber-work, waitress, nurse; City or country; has good references. Apply at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and baker; understands game and soups; ice cream and butter if required; would go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—IN HOTEL, STEAMER, RESTAURANT, OR any public place, by a colored man, aged thirty-seven years, who can do cooking in all styles; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st. corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, together, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 140 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 462 West 23d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH WOMAN, who understands everything in the culinary line; can fill any position as cook; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, AND CAREFUL woman as good cook and washer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, THOROUGH, NEAT WOMAN, a good cook; excellent references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; IS A GOOD baker; no objections to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 314 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 601 1st av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER CITY or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 287 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can furnish four years' best City reference. Apply at No. 547 5th av., near 45th st., present employer.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as waitress; willing to do the entire work of a private family; both understand their work perfectly; best references. Call or address No. 241 East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all branches of cooking; no objection to private boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with washing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all kinds of cooking, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread baker and makes all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 West 47th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT WOmen; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress, and willing to assist with chamber-work; both have first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 West 24th st., near 6th av.

COOK OR HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A COMPEtent Scotch woman as cook or housekeeper. Call at No. 43 Spring st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK TO GO TO THE COUNtry; good City reference. Apply at No. 145 East 50th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from last place. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; HAS NO objection to do the coarse washing; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS cook; a good baker; would go to the country with a family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 44th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, or would assist with the washing or go as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT as good plain cook; expert in all its branches; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bond st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN as good thorough cook and baker; would assist with coarse washing; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent cook and baker; will assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 31st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 35th st., top floor.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF COOKING; best of reference from last place; will assist with washing and other work. Apply at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 220 East 27th st., third flat.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; would like to engage with a lady going to the country for the Summer months; Newport preferred. Address N. E. F., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence in teaching, as governess to young children; or any position of trust in a family. Address S. L., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a middle aged Protestant woman who understands her business thoroughly and can be highly recommended. Call or address M. K., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSEkeeper.—By an English woman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 149 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN would like a place in City or country; is a plain family cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; can furnish undoubted reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WILLing and obliging; a good plain family cook; can wash and iron very nicely; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; would go a short distance in country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address 344 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, for general house-work or kitchen-work. Apply at No. 307 7th av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good operator; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamber-work; would go the country; best City reference. Address for two days A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant person to travel as lady's maid or to take care of growing children; can speak French; is a good hair-dresser; four years' reference from her present employer. Address for two days M. L., 113 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, very neat, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family, understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 Greenwich av., corner Bank st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chamber-maid; best of City references. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 48 East 34th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS AND CLEAR-STARCHER.—A first-class one; will go by the day or week; does fine fluting, and cleans lace curtains; will furnish the frames if required; references. Call or address Laundress, No. 317 West 25th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress: understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl as laundress and assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country for Summer. Call at No. 42 East 1st st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; fine washing and fluting in all its branches; best reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 325 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Protestant girl as laundress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; has best of reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BEST OF REFERENCE FROM last place; understands all kinds of fine washing. Apply at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her maid and seamstress with a family going to Europe; she speaks French, English, and German; two years' reference. Call at No. 43 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good plain seamstress; highest testimonials as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman, in City or country; understands the care of small or growing children thoroughly, and is an excellent seamstress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT French young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or see to growing child; is accustomed to the care of an infant; best of references; the country preferred. Apply at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF EXPErience as child's or infant's nurse; has best of reference, and can take an infant from birth; is handy with her needle, and very obliging; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG GENTEEL French girl; has three years' reference from her last place; is a good seamstress; can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANTS' NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; CARE OF children or care of invalid lady; is an excellent seamstress; go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; IS a reliable person; best of City reference; will go to the country. Can be seen at Chapel of the Holy Trinity from 10 to 3, or at No. 44 East 43d st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A thoroughly-competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of a sick person. Call at No. 9 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse or seamstress, or would go out by the day or take sewing home; does all sorts of family sewing; has her own machine; best City reference. Call on or address L. N., No. 1333 3d av., near 76th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference; no objection to the country; will go at reasonable terms. Can be seen at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent and reliable in taking full charge of a baby or one or two growing children; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 255 West 29th st., near 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse; fully competent to take charge of an infant night and day; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE or chamber-work and waiting in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE in a private family; good reference. Address M. T., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS INFANT'S nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., in the store.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CUTTER AND FITTER; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has sixteen years' reference; wages $1 25 per day. Address No. 26 East 12th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do up-stairs work, or to do general house-work in a small private family; is willing to go to the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 409 East 16th st., for two days.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED PRIvate laundry, families' and gentlemen's washing neatly done and promptly attended to. Address Mrs. M. Kelpher, No. 153 West 31st st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making of salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 16 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY LEAVING NEXT WEEK for Europe, a situation for an accomplished waitress in a private family; six years' highest City reference. Call at No. 102 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 14 West 29th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady for her girl as waitress or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employers', No. 81 Irving place.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NICE GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and salad dressing; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 782 8th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; best City reference given; lived three years in last place. Call at No. 845 6th av.; first bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; seen at present employer's; takes the place of a man. Call at or address, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MALES.

A USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—GOOD COOK and first-class washer, ironer, and general house-work; the man is German, and a thorough gardener, florist, &c.; will go for very low wages if with little daughter, seven years old; have very best references; will go separate or together. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

A USEFUL MAN, GOOD HOSTLER, &c.—UNderstands the care of horses and carriages, &c., thoroughly; can work in garden, &c.; can take care of a gentleman's place and be generally useful; has best of references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSEwork, &c.—By an American man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man can take care of and drive horses, milk and take care of cattle, do gardening, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—AS THOROUGH coachman and groom by a young man; is also a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening; six years' best reference from last place. Address M. F., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; will go either in the City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; uses no tobacco; can be well recommended. Address D., Box 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECtable man and wife; Protestants as coachman and gardener; wife as a good family cook and laundress, or attend a dairy; both have good references and understand their business. Address W. F., Box No. 237 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver, first-class groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance, highly recommended in every particular. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man as coachman, groom, and to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate and correct; has best of reference; City or country. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom; can mow lawn, milk, and make himself useful; good reference; no objection to City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; has good reference from first and last employers; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF TWENTY years' experience; fifteen years' reference from one place in this City; fully capable in every way. Call on or address J. C., No. 154 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG EXperience; sober and trustworthy; competent in every respect; understands work in general; City or country; City reference of last and former employer. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED COACHman; married; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; no objection to the country; is ready at the shortest notice. Call at No. 213 West 41st st.

COACHMAN—HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; is a first-class coachman; best references; no incumbrance. Address W. W., Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED man as coachman; has had great experience in horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, for three days, F. H., No. 128 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN, A CAREFUL, steady driver; first-class groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate; will be highly recommended in every particular; willing to make himself useful. Call on or address M. T., Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; would make himself useful; can milk; four years reference. Address for two days H. S. Daniels, No. 18 William st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; is willing and respectful, sober, and honest. Address A. B., 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; IS A STYLISH and careful driver and an excellent groom; can be seen at late employer's store for two days. Call or address N. J., 154 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN as coachman and plain gardener; country preferred, good reference from last employer. Address D. R., Box No. 149 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. R., No. 17 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address T. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED single man; can prove himself to be one; best of City references. Call on or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

GARDENER AND FLORIST—COOK, &c.—By a German, (married;) is an excellent gardener and florist; his wife (American) is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—OF RARE PRACTICAL ABILITIES, eminently skilled in the management of graperies, peach-houses, green-houses, and all other fruits, flowers, and vegetables; merit and efficacy summed up in well-deserved testimonials is sufficient proof of capabilities. Address Gardener, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS SIX YEARS' City reference from his last employer; no objections to City or country. Call on or address P. B., No. 193 Lexington av.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD HORSEman; single; good reference. Address M. W., Box No. 229 Times Office.

PORTER OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTant man lately landed as porter, assistant gardener, or would care a gentleman's team of horses; reference if required. Address K. S., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED, WITH chance of advancement, by a young man of five years' experience; three years in a large importing and shipping house, and two years in the banking business; very best of Boston references. Address D. W. H., Post Office Box No. 3,408, Boston.

TO TRAVEL.—A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED physician desires an engagement to travel with an invalid. Is fully conversant with most of the European languages, and is well acquainted with the different countries of Europe. Highest references. Address M. D., care of Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, Dean of the Gen. Theological Seminary.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-seven years, who can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, do plain gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN in the country of most any kind; can care for a horse, cow, &c. Address C. Wilson, care Chas. Taylor, No. 302 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter; understands the business perfectly in all its branches; best of City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER OR JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, who has acted as assistant janitor; can also wait and perform the duties of body servant; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT SINgle man, aged forty-three years, who thoroughly understands waiting in private families; will engage for City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; best City reference; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man, with best City reference; leaves because the family sails for Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN as waiter, wife as cook; eleven years' reference from last place; country or City. Address T. D., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS WAITER who has been three years in his last place; reference from best families in the City; country preferred. Address J. M. D., BOX NO. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 117 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter in a private family; first-class references; country preferred. Address H. L., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN (SINGLE) as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 21 East 16th st.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

MLLE. L. LEMONNIER, DE PARIS, PROFESSEU DE FRANÇAIS, dans l'une des meilleures institutions de Baltimore, offre de passer ses vacances de Juin à Septembre dans une famille pour y enseigner le Français en échange de sa pension. No. 64 Mount Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH OR ENGlish woman to do the cooking, washing, and ironing for a small family in the country; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply to S. F. SHORTLAND, No. 106 Wall st., between 8 and 10 in the morning, and 4 and 5 in the evening.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY about fifteen years of age, to run errands, &c.; must reside with his parents and come well recommended; wages $100 per annum. Address with particulars, IMPORTER, Box No. 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; GERMAN, UNMARried; thoroughly understands his business, and willing to make himself useful. None but those well recommended need apply at No. 253 Greenwich st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN INSURANCE Company, a policy clerk; must be a good writer, and of some experience. Address Box No. 3,031 Post Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and ironer; Protestant preferred. Apply, with recommendation, at No. 329 East 18th st.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT GARDENER, A SINGLE man, (Protestant,) who has some knowledge of the management of hot-houses and flowers, and thoroughly understands cutting short grass with lawn mower, and is generally competent for his work. Address IRVINGTON, Box No. 706 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WELL RECOMMENDED and obliging, who can cook, wash, and iron well, to go with small family to the country for the Summer. Apply this morning only, between 9 and 11, No. 120 Madison av.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR SWISS GIRL, ONE thoroughly competent, to take care of young children; none but first class need apply, between 9 and 11 A. M. this day at No. 127 West 43d st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS AT NO. 157 East 30th st.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties, contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 | reams Book Paper, 25x38. |
| 300 | reams Book Paper, 27x42. |
| 30 | reams Check Folio. |
| 30 | reams Folio Post. |
| 30 | reams Demy. |
| 150 | reams Flat Cap. |
| 100 | reams Flat Letter. |
| 25,000 | sheets Bond Paper, 14x17. |
| 20,000 | sheets Bond Paper, 16x21. |
| 100 | reams Legal Cap. |
| 50 | reams Record Cap. |
| 50 | reams Congress Letter. |
| 50 | reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads. |
| 25 | reams Packet Note. |
| 50 | reams Commercial Note. |
| 100 | reams Cover Paper. |
| 25 | reams Manilla Paper. |
| 40 | reams Envelope Paper. |
| 1,000 | sheets Blotting Pads. |
| 10 | dozen quarts Writing Fluid. |
| 2 | dozen quarts Copying Ink. |
| 2 | dozen Four-ounce Carmine. |
| 6 | dozen Quarts Mucilage. |
| 20 | dozen Ink Stands. |
| 10,000 | Paper Fasteners. |
| 2,000 | Eyelet Paper Fasteners. |
| 5 | dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch. |
| 12 | dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch. |
| 3 | dozen Paper Weights. |
| 50 | pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes. |
| 2 | dozen Letter Copying-books. |
| 1 | gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends. |
| 25 | M Envelopes, nine inch. |
| 25 | M Envelopes, six inch. |
| 25 | gross Steel Pens. |
| 8 | gross Penholders. |
| 25 | dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber. |
| 60 | gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes. |
| 8 | gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2. |
| 6 | dozen Red and Blue Pencils. |
| 12 | dozen Pocket Knives, four blades. |
| 2 | dozen Blank Books, two quire. |
| 1 | dozen Blank Books, three quire. |
| 20 | dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush. |
| 3 | dozen Brooms. |

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD, Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

GRADING, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, June 15, 1875, for grading, paving, flagging, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., June 14, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 71 WARREN STREET.

THE FIRM OF RISLEY & VAN WAGENEN is this day dissolved; Mr. CHARLES F. RISLEY having purchased the interest of Mr. BLEECKER VAN WAGENEN, and will continue the wholesale drug business as heretofore. CHARLES F. RISLEY, BLEECKER VAN WAGENEN. June 9, 1875.

MR. B. H. D'AVIGDOR HAS BEEN ADMITted as a partner in our gold department from this date. E. S. MUNROE & CO., No. 1 Broad st., corner Wall st., Drexel Building. NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9 | *SCYTHIA..WED.. June 23
ALGERIA...WED., June 16 | *CHINA.......SAT.. June 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......................Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER..........Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE..........................SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE........................SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY....................THURSDAY, June 10, 10 A. M.
GREECE..................THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, June 12, 12 M. | Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN............Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU..............June 12 | RHEIN..................June 26
MAIN.................June 19 | ODER...................July 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.............................................$100 gold.
Second cabin...........................................60 gold.
Steerage..................................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....................................June 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.......................................July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
VICTORIA..............Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.........................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.............................20 00
First class to Albany...........................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

### THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 12

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 16

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.............................Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO.................................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...........................Thursday, June 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..................................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at ... o'clock ... M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TRAVELERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the Hamburg Line, also the White Star Line of steamers are supplied with "Edson's Recording Steam Gauges," by which passengers are secured against disaster from carelessness of engineers in charge of steam. Abundant notice is given when steam pressure exceeds prescribed limits, and the tracings on the charts show what steam has been carried from hour to hour, night and day. These gauges are sold by M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON...........................................June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO.....................................................June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..................THURSDAY, June 8
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL...............................................June 19
ANDES.....................................................July 9

FOR PORT AU PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and MARACAIBO:

ETNA......................................................June 23

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS......................................................July —

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAM-BOATS.

### PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

### STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

### PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

### FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

### SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 8th.....7:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 8th.....11:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 9th.7:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 9th.12:00 M. |
| Thursday, 10th..8:30 A. M. | Thursday, 10th..1:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 11th......9:00 A. M. | Friday, 11th......2:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, 12th...2:00 P. M. | Monday, 14th.....2:00 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 15th....3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 16th.6:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 16th.3:00 P. M. | |

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

### OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,

J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:30 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office number 35 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap29-law6wTh

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—HAT AND GENTS' FURNISHING store; business first class; cause for selling, sickness. For particulars address Box No. 295 Hackettstown, N. J.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CANDY, toy, and variety store for sale. Inquire at No. 437 West 39th st.

## CARPETS, &C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD CARPET of fifty yards; cost $150; will sell for $100, or exchange for solitaire diamond of like value. Address B. A. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

### SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. C. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, A GOOD STABLE suitable for a gentleman's use, with at least five stalls, between Irving place and 7th av., 23d st. and Waverley place, for which a superior place of about eighty acres and improvements, unincumbered, on the Hudson River, with two and a half hours from New-York City, will be given as payment. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DARK BAY OR brown horse; 15.3 hands, seven years old; must be perfectly sound and reliable, and a good roadster; no fancy price will be paid. Address M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

ARMY WAGONS, BLANKETS, TENTS, McClellan saddles, mules collars, harness, canvas, rubber, waterproof wagon and horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st. near Greenwich.

A MATCHED TEAM CARRIAGE HORSES, perfectly sound, full sixteen hands, eight years, bay, at WM. DRENNEN'S stable, corner 7th av. and 37th st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TWO fine new light single harnesses, first class; also, a light double harness, as good as new. At No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, lap dusters, fly nets, &c. A full line of Summer goods. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.

my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.

ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.

d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

### United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

### COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

### OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, *BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,*

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

### CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages.

An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

### HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

### OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y., is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for

INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH

and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

### SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

### CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open June 5.

Special terms for June.

HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

### ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT BAY,

RHODE ISLAND.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport.

Address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.

City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie Railroad, now open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references; terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests; asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.

D. S. HAMMOND.

### SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

### OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

JUNE 26, 1875.

WEAVERS & BATES.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL, COLD SPRING, LONG ISLAND.—Boats and bathing-houses free to guests; new house; new furniture; no mosquitos; excellent hotel board at ordinary farm prices. J. BANVARD, proprietor. Inquire on steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open to guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery, reasonable prices. References—J. M. Wentz & Co., No. 388 Broadway; Besson & Van Orinda, No. 203 Chambers st.; N. H. Clemons, Ticket Agent, Erie Railway, foot Chambers st. C. H. & C. J. MURRAY, Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

SUMPWAMS HOUSE, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Now open; easy of access by Central or Southern railroad; fishing, gunning, bathing, and sailing. C. T. DURYEA, Proprietor.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTnam County, N. Y.—Will be open for guests, from June 1; boating and fishing, &c.; terms moderate; reference, Mr. H. Dobbs, No. 174 5th av. Address W. K. SAMLER, Prop., Post Office Box No. 284, Peekskill, N. Y.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 1.—Central location; fine bathing beach; furnished in first-class style. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager. Late Howland's Hotel.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### APPRENTICES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction wish to apprentice, to reputable parties, the boys and girls under their charge.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

IRVING BENSON, M. D., PROFESSIONAL RUBBER AND MEDICAL MANIPULATOR.—One hour's daily treatment speedily cures rheumatism, paralysis, general debility, &c. Disease, (patient) minus; vitality, (operator) plus; cure, equilibrium. For particulars address IRVING BENSON, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN—A MEDICAL MANipulator and electrician—to take charge of an invalid traveling for the Summer; reference from eminent physicians. Address MEDICAL, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NUMISMATICS. — A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad, having a collection of United States and Spanish coins, would like to dispose of them. Address Post Office Box No. 2,395.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS in Green-Wood for sale, containing 378 superficial feet. Address H. STENGEL, No. 59 Maiden lane.

## DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, JR., DENTIST—REMOVED FROM 23d st. to No. 28 West 35th st., near 5th av. First-class appointments and moderate charges. Nitrous-oxide gas.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—A suite of four rooms on second, and large front room on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; Summer prices; superior location; privilege of the park.

FIFTH AV.—A LADY HAVING ENTIRE HOUSE unoccupied for the Summer, would rent to a gentleman a suite of rooms; cool, beautifully furnished, private bath, &c.; very liberal terms. Address HOME, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, to let, with first-class board, in a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references given and required.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, two large, pleasant rooms, (furnished,) on second floor; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 61 JANE ST.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms on second floor, together or separate, to gentlemen; pleasant location; convenient to Bleecker st., 8th av., and Elevated Railroads.

SECOND FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, rooms, en suite or singly, in adjoining house, No. 108. References exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; superior board at Summer prices; also single rooms; private stable if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway, a private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, without board, or would give a private table if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite, transient or permanent; terms reasonable.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished room on second floor, with connecting bath; also, one on third floor. Summer prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

NO. 227 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

BOARDING.—NO. 58 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av., at moderate rates, for families or single gentlemen.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD STORY rooms to let, with or without board; physician's office.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST. — SUMMER PRICES; permanent or transient; suites, family, and single rooms; superior board.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, double and single, with first-class board; references given and required.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Furnished double and single rooms to let, with board.

NO. 58 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS at Summer prices, with or without board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEIGHBORHOOD 23D ST. and 10th av. for single gentleman. Address C., Post Office Box No. 3,013, New-York.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PHYSICIAN IN DURham, Conn., will accommodate a few infants, with nurses, invalids, or ladies, with pleasant, ventilated rooms, good board, nursing, and medical attendance, if required. His house is supplied with pure spring water, with the best of milk and cream from his own herd of Alderneys; conveniences for bathing, and abundant opportunities for riding out furnished. Durham is one of the most beautiful, quiet, and healthy villages in New-England; its wide, shady streets, surrounding valleys, and distant hills are the admiration of all. It is located within three miles of Middlefield and Durham Station, on the Air-Line Railroad, between New-Haven and Middletown, where all trains are met by omnibus from Durham. References in New-York: Dr. Fordyce Barker, No. 85 Madison av.; Dr. E. B. Belden, No. 141 East 21st st.; Dr. John Ellis Blake, No. 69 West 19th st.; Dr. Elsworth Eliot, No. 48 West 36th st.; Dr. Jared Lindsey, No. 22 Lafayette place. References in other places given on application. For terms or further information address

R. W. MATHEWSON, M. D., Durham, Conn.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT country home for the season may secure good board and rooms in a large, airy brick house, with piazzas, in the village of Philmon, Columbia County, four and a half hours from New-York, via Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, or twenty minutes' ride by rail from Hudson; plenty of shade; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling if desired; good reference; terms moderate. Address GEORGE TOBIAS.

NEAR THE SOUND.—LARGE, ELEGANT PRIvate house, with modern conveniences; thirty-eight miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, six minutes from depot; magnificent location; extensive grounds and shade; location, house, &c., unsurpassed; best references. C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; rooms, large, high, and airy; [illegible]; surrounding scenery beautiful; good board, $8 per week. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD AT DR. H. Bent's, in Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.; stabling if desired; twenty-five miles from the City of New-York; reference, Messrs. Coolidge & Adams, No. 108 John st. Address Dr. H. BENT, Purchase Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHIN twenty-five miles of City, board for a family of seven, youngest eight years old; either mountain or sea-side. Address, with lowest price for plain board, with full particulars, Box No. 2,512 Post Office.

AT MARLBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON.—Board on a farm; fifteen minutes' drive from landing; fine river and mountain views; pleasant rooms, piazza, shade. Address EDWARD JACKSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Commanding fine view of river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. CARPENTER, Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWRY CORNER, five miles from Bethel Depot, Me.; good fishing; moderate terms; refer, by permission, to Charles T. Harbeck, No. 306 Lexington av. Address H. S. HASTINGS, Bethel, Me.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR A gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with first-class board, on the Central Railway of New-Jersey, eighteen and a half miles from New-York. Address A. A. D., Post Office Box No. 3,579 New-York.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

## DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 33.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, instant payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record on the 19th day of June.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of July. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. June 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 2.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NO 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK May 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on and after the 10th day of June next to all Stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed from May 31 to June 10, both days inclusive. WILLIAM H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

## DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready. "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care," TOILETS. Very desirable for these days.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS of HARRIGAN AND HART, Who appear EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES in FOUR OF THEIR GREAT ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS, OLD UNCLE PETE, and THE DONOVANS.

MONDAY, June 14, THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE will appear for the first time in this City in their astounding performances.

### GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.........................................Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20.

### NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RIGNOLD FAREWELL.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 1:30, A GRAND MATINEE.

AMOS CLARK.

Announcement extraordinary.

The greatest sensation of THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

Matinée and evening performance.

RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL to New-York in AMOS CLARK; or, THE BAR SINISTER.

The London *Illustrated News* says: "Of Mr. Rignold's acting as Amos Clark no praise can be too high." London *Saturday Review*: "The entire press are unanimous in its praise."

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

The presentation to Mr. Rignold of his certificate as an Honorary Director of the Central Dispensary, and the gold medal commemorative of the same, will take place immediately after the Matinée. Hon Algernon S. Sullivan, one of the Directors, will make the address.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last performance of Mr. RIGNOLD IN AMERICA AS AMOS CLARK, FRIDAY EVENING, June 11.

Box-office now open.

N. B.—Mr Charles R. Thorne, Jr., claims an American right in this play, which the counsel of Mr. Rignold, however, do not concede; but leaving these rights for any future adjustment, we have obtained from Mr. Thorne a kind concession to have the performance amicably proceed, considering that it is for a charitable purpose.

### ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

THE GREAT SENSATION EVERY EVENING AT 8.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN in the Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, near 6th av., built by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited by GEO. W. MORGAN on THURSDAY EVENING; the public are invited to attend.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................................Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

## EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach on TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N.R., 8:30 A. M.; West 11th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn—Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Good refreshments on board.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. JACKSON and HENRY SAGE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, No. 3,451.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick L. Jackson and Henry Sage, both of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, A. D, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je10-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Samuel Kaufman and Charles H. Kaufman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated at New-York on the 2d day of June, 1875.

je3-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-third day of June, A. D., 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 22d May, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je3-law3wTh

NO. 4,911.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LLOYD STEVENS and DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lloyd Stevens and David M. Holdredge as co-partners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said Lloyd Stevens' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the first day of June, A. D. 1875. MICHAEL TUOMEY, Assignee, No. 154 East 53d street, New-York City.

jn3-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES W. BARTON and WILLIAM C. SPENCER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

my27-law3wTh*

## FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENINGS, AT NO. 82 5TH AV.

To be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE

BIG BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

172D TO 180TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

SEASON CLOSES JUNE 15,

and although the success of this great play is UNABATED, its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others. Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorne.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, AT 1:30, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

*.*On Tuesday evening, June 15, the CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON and the 180th PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS, the Theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

The regular season for 1875-76 at this Theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present GREAT STOCK COMPANY has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success ROSE MICHEL, the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the AUTHOR.

*.*Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the Box Office.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME for Incurables will be held at the Home, Fordham, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Annual meeting of the society at 3. Friends of the institution cordially invited to attend. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

BENJ. H. FIELD, President.

H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

FRANK MORDAUNT as MACBETH, King of Scotland. Friday, benefit of MORDAUNT. Matinée every Saturday, commencing with grand olio variety, best in the City.

### METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

## THE TURF.

### AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875, AT JEROME PARK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY.... | 5th June. | SATURDAY.... | 12th June. |
| TUESDAY...... | 8th June. | TUESDAY...... | 15th June. |
| THURSDAY.... | 10th June. | THURSDAY.... | 17th June. |
| SATURDAY.... | 19th June. | | |

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

### NEW-YORK AND HARLEM.

JEROME PARK RACES,

June 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, and 19.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races; Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.

*Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*

To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;

To represent Teachers seeking positions;

To *give* parents information of good Schools;

To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

### MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

NEW-ENGLAND NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A Sea-side Music School. July 13 to Aug. 10.

For circulars, address E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling, $15; writing, $3, monthly.—Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses should attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

### IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE—Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Maiden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

## TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HAVING superior references, desires to make engagements for the summer and Fall as visiting governess. Address Miss M. F. B., Box No. 320, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF AN ENGLISH COLLEGE, with eight years' experience in teaching, (three in America,) is open to an engagement as teacher in a school or college. Address ZETA, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment during the Summer as governess; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address Miss V., Post Office Box No. 4,053.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHING IN A PRIVATE school in the City, (where she can be seen from 9 to 2:30,) wishes teaching for the summer, or some position of trust. Call or address No. 102 West 29th st.

WANTED—EVENING INSTRUCTION IN LATIN and Greek, in a class or otherwise; terms must be moderate. Address J. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled in tone *or* beauty; *they defy* competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation of the Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No.* 3,567.

THE PHILHARMONIC PIANO.—A LOW-priced warranted first-class 7¼-octave rosewood agraffe piano is now offered to the trade; the public are invited to call and see this piano; monthly payments received; illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—PRIVATE FAMily leaving City will sell for immediate cash magnificent 7¼-octave four round-cornered rosewood piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $275. Stool, cover, music-stand. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City. Box for piano.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR $110; CHICKerings, Mathushek, Waters, and others, but little used, at a great sacrifice for cash.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

### S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

## ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

# ECHOES OF THE RING.

## REPORTS OF NEW INDICTMENTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GRAND JURY—GARVEY, INGERSOLL, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE RING BEFORE THE JURY—RUMORS ABOUT THE COURT-HOUSE.

The appearance of Mr. Henry F. Taintor, James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, and the plumber, Keyser, before the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer within the last few days has created some interest, and many conflicting rumors have been set afloat in consequence. From various indications, there is good reason to believe that a strong effort is being made to procure the indictment of a number of the members of the Ring on the testimony of Ingersoll and the other mechanics concerned in the City frauds, who have turned State's evidence. Yesterday Andrew J. Garvey appeared before the jury, and again testified, as was reported, to facts already published in the various statements he has made in the courts.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and ex-Attorney General Barlow, who, with Mr. Charles O'Conor and Attorney General Pratt, are actively engaged in prosecuting the new civil suits against the ring, would say nothing yesterday in regard to the action of the Grand Jury except that if there were any new criminal proceedings commenced the District Attorney had the matter in charge. Inquiry was made in the District Attorney's office but no information could be obtained there. Mr. Henry F. Taintor, who, it is said, is active in the new movement, stated to a TIMES reporter that he could say nothing in regard to the Grand Jury and his business with it, the proceedings before that body being necessarily secret. It was stated in another quarter that indictments would probably be found against a number of persons connected with the City frauds, who have never been indicted for want of evidence which could only be given by Ingersoll. The statement made on Tuesday that an indictment would be found against Peter B. Sweeny was regarded yesterday as very probable. It will be remembered that an effort was made in 1871, when Tweed and a large number of persons who conspired with the Ring were indicted, to indict Peter B. Sweeny, but the necessary links in the chain of proof required were missing. Everything then wanted is now supplied it is believed.

## EUGENE A. HEATH ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL BRINGS THE CHARGE—AFFIDAVITS IN THE CASE—HEATH HELD IN $3,000 BAIL TO ANSWER.

Eugene A. Heath, of No. 350 West Nineteenth street, a member of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, who figured so prominently as the recepients and payees of many warrants on the City Treasury in connection with the new County Court-house frauds, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Quinn, of the Tombs Police Court, and brought before Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with perjury. The complainant is James H. Ingersoll. Heath was arrested in the Superior Court, where he was engaged in a case then being tried before Judge Monell, of Eugene A. Heath versus Theodore P. Austen, to recover $10,000, the price of shares in the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company. He was brought at once before Justice Bixby, and gave bail in $3,000 to appear for examination when called upon. Mr. John T. Cumming, of No. 132 East Ninety-third street, who is Under Sheriff, became his bondsman, and Heath was set at liberty.

The following affidavits of James H. Ingersoll and James C. King state fully the grounds on which the charge for perjury is based.

Heath was a witness against Ingersoll and Farrington when they were tried and convicted of forgery, and his testimony went far to obtain their conviction. The nature of the perjury is explained minutely in the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES H. INGERSOLL.

*City and County of New-York, ss.:* James H. Ingersoll, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 25th day of October, in the year 1872, the jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, indicted this deponent and one John B. Farrington, charging them with having falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, on the 30th day of December, in the year 1870, an indorsement of the name of Heath & Smith on a certain draft or warrant made by the Controller of the City of New-York, and countersigned by the Mayor of said City, and by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, upon the County Treasurer of New-York, by which said draft, dated Dec. 30, 1870, the said Controller required the said Treasurer to pay Heath & Smith, or order, $15,138 40 for mason-work, &c., at the new County Court-house, between Oct. 14, 1869, and December, 1870. Deponent further says that he and the said Farrington having pleaded not guilty to the charge presented in the said indictment were brought to trial thereunder on the 24th day of November, 1873, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, presided over by Hon. Noah Davis, one of the Justices of the Superior Court, at the County Court-house in the County of New-York, and said trial was thereafter continued from day to day until its completion; that upon such trial it became and was material to prove that the said Farrington was in the employment of this deponent individually at the time the said indorsement was made, and for a considerable period of time before, and that he was never in the employment of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company; and it also became and was material to prove that a certain bill for goods, labor, &c., in payment for which the said warrant was drawn, had never come to the knowledge of one Eugene A. Heath at the time of the drawing and indorsement of said warrant, and also that the indorsement of Heath & Smith on said warrant was in the hand-writing of said Farrington, and was made by him. Deponent further says that upon said trial the said Eugene A. Heath was duly sworn and examined as a witness, and testified that the position of Farrington, aforesaid, whenever he, said Heath, had occasion to deal with him, was that he was with deponent and attended to his business in the capacity of the private Secretary of this deponent; that he, said Heath, was a member of a certain company, known as the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, of which this deponent was President, and that said Farrington did render some services for that company, but as he, said Heath, understood it, such services were rendered entirely upon the employment of this deponent, and that said Farrington was never employed by said company, and was paid for such services as he did render for said company by this deponent individually. Deponent further says that the said testimony of said Heath, so far as related to said Farrington being in the individual employment of this deponent, was false, and that said Farrington was not, and never was, the private secretary of this deponent; and that during the period alluded to by said Heath in his said testimony he (said Heath) was an active participant in the management of said company, and was an officer of said company, to wit, the Treasurer of said company, and at all times had access to the books of said company, and that such books always showed, and now show, that the compensation of said Farrington was paid by said company, and that this deponent did not employ the said Farrington for said company, and took no active part in the management of the affairs of the said company, and said Heath knew said fact when he gave his said testimony. Deponent further says that the aforesaid bill for goods, labor, &c., in payment for which said warrant was drawn, was a bill for which the following is a copy, to wit:

County Audit No. —.
County Expenditures, C.
The County of New-York to Heath & Smith, New-York, Dr.
Oct. 14, 1869, to Dec. —, 1870.
Materials furnished and labor done on new County Court-house..........$15,138 40

Deponent further says that upon his aforesaid examination as a witness at said trial the said Heath testified that he never knew or saw or heard of said bill, until a period which was long after the drawing and indorsement of said warrant; whereas this deponent says that the first time he ever saw said bill it was brought to him by the said Heath, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, in which office the said Heath then found deponent; and that this deponent upon looking at it told said Heath that said paper was defective, for want of certain signatures, and thereupon, in the presence of said Heath, wrote said Heath's name at the end of a form of an affidavit appended to said bill, and also the name of Heath & Smith at the foot of a form of a receipt for the amount of the bill, also appended thereto; and afterward handed said bill with its said appendages to one James C. King, then present, and directed him to carry it to the County Auditor, from whom deponent subsequently received the above-mentioned warrant in payment thereof; and that after the receipt of said warrant this deponent made the indorsement of "Heath & Smith" that appears thereon, in his own undisguised handwriting, which bears no resemblance to the writing of said Farrington; and that when the said Heath gave his said testimony he was perfectly familiar with both the handwriting of deponent and of the said Farrington. Deponent charges that the aforesaid false statements of said Heath were so made by said Heath under oath, willfully and deliberately, himself knowing them and each of them to be false when made, and with intent to commit and in consummation of the crime of perjury; and he therefore prays that said Heath may be arrested and dealt with according to law. Deponent further says that he lives at No. 21 East Seventy-third street, in the City of New-York, and the said Heath at No. 350 West Nineteenth street, in said City.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1875.
B. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES C. KING.

*City of New-York, ss.:* James C. King, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the County of New-York, and that from about the 1st day of October, 1869, until about the 7th day of February, 1873, he was employed as a watchman by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and was most of that time acting as messenger in the office of the Clerk of said board; that soon after the appointment of James H. Ingersoll and others as Court-house Commissioners, in the latter part of the year 1870, deponent was for a time frequently sent as a messenger by some one or other of said Commissioners, said Commissioners at the time doing much of their business in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Deponent further says that during the month of December, 1870, and shortly after the appointment of said Commissioners, a man whom deponent did not then know, but whom he now knows to be Eugene A. Heath, came on two or three occasions to the office of said Clerk and inquired of deponent for the said Mr. Ingersoll; that on the second or third occasion when said Heath came, as above stated, he told deponent that his name was Heath, and that he particularly wished to see Mr. Ingersoll. The rear portion of the room was separated from the front by a half partition, and the space in front of said half partition was divided by a railing. When Heath expressed his urgent desire to see Ingersoll, deponent passed into the rear room and informed Ingersoll of Heath's desire to see him. Ingersoll immediately came out into the space between the partition and the railing, deponent the same time returning to his position in the outer office. After a few words of salutation between Heath and Ingersoll, Heath took from his pocket and handed to Ingersoll a long yellow envelope, from which Ingersoll took a folded paper, saying to Heath as he did so, "Is this all right?" Ingersoll then unfolded the paper, and as he did so he took a seat at a desk and laid the paper upon it, Heath standing by his side. Heath and Ingersoll remained in conversation for a few moments, during which time deponent saw Ingersoll take a pen and write something upon the paper. A few moments afterward Mr. Heath went away, and Mr. Ingersoll turned toward deponent, and handed deponent the paper which he had taken from the envelope handed to him by Heath, saying to deponent: "Take this bill over to Mr. Watson, and tell him that I will see him in an hour or so." Deponent took the bill and carried it to Mr. Watson, who was then County Auditor. And deponent further says that as he passed across the hall to the office of the County Auditor he looked at said paper, and saw that it was a bill against the County of New-York for goods furnished or work done upon the new Court-house; that it was made in the name of Heath & Smith, and that its amount was fifteen thousand and some odd dollars. Deponent also noticed that some of the writing upon said bill was in ink of a different color from other portions. Deponent also noticed the name of E. A. Heath written near the foot of the bill, and the words Heath & Smith written at the foot; and deponent says that he has since seen the voucher which was used in evidence on the trial of James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington, Jr., and he is satisfied that it is the same paper which he saw Heath hand to Ingersoll; and deponent further says that this was the first bill which he had carried to the County Auditor from any of the Court-house Commissioners, which fact deponent believes, assisted somewhat in fixing the details in his memory.

JAMES C. KING.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1875.
B. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

## THE SILK-SMUGGLING CASE.

THE FORMAL EXAMINATION OF THE GOODS OF P. SCHULOFF & CO.—THEY ARE REPORTED TO BE SLIGHTLY UNDERVALUED ON THE INVOICES.

The report of the formal examination of the goods embraced in the invoices of silk goods belonging to Messrs. P. Schuloff & Co., was handed to Gen. Arthur, the Collector of the Customs, yesterday, by Mr. William A. Darling, the Appraiser. The examination was thoroughly made as to the contents and value of the packages, and gentlemen from well-established mercantile houses of this City were called to the aid of the experts of the department. The gentlemen so called in, and who are considered to be thoroughly competent to pass upon the question, were Mr. Hoffbaur, connected with the firm of Messrs. C. A. Auffmordt & Co.; Mr. Fontanas, of Messrs. Pierson, Harrison & Co.; Mr. Young, of Messrs. Cowdin & Co.; Mr. McDonald, of Messrs. McDonald & Co.; Mr. Oppenheim, of Messrs. Oppenheim & Co.; Mr. Strange, of Messrs. Strange & Bro., and Mr. Sternbach, of Messrs. H. Hermann & Co. The Custom-house examiners were Messrs. Kent, Corbett, and Ramson, of the Third Division, and Messrs. Hoyt and Sherlock, of the Fourth Division. The total number of cases examined was 106. Of these forty-six were examined at the bonded warehouse, Nos. 602 and 604 Washington street, and eight at No. 54 Laight street. The remaining fifty-five were examined at the store of Messrs. Field, Morris & Fenner, auctioneers, in Broome street. Among the goods were silks, satins, ribbons, velvets, cotton velvets, cotton crapes, ladies' silk cravats, silk and cotton fabrics, and one case called silk crapes, which, although invoiced as 5-4 goods, measured only 29 inches in width. The invoice price of these goods, $1 net, was believed to be correct. They were shown to Mr. Hitchcock, of the firm of Hitchcock & Potter, as well as to five other importers, and he said he would not buy them at any price. He said he did not know the value of such quality of crape, and thought they might be worth 9d., or possibly 15d.

Of the remainder of the packages examined, seventy-nine were reported correct, both as to classification and value; twenty packages will bear a slight advance, not amounting to ten per cent. of value, and seven packages will bear an addition of from ten to twelve and a half per cent., which carries a penalty. On seven packages Messrs. Schuloff & Co. added various amounts upon entry to make the market value, and it was thought proper by the appraiser, Mr. Darling, to state in his report that the advance of seven and a half per cent. upon four cases was made by the officers to agree with the advance subsequently made by the importers to corresponding goods. A case which arrived on the Adriatic on Feb. 24 was not sent to the public stores, and was examined at the store of Messrs. Field, Morris & Fenner, in Broome street, and was found to contain cotton crapes invoiced at ten and a half pence, sterling, and advanced on the invoice to eleven pence to agree with the appraisement of the other cases to make the market value. The seven cases of velvet ribbons are advanced to a penalty by the merchant appraisers, by reason of a disallowance of the discount. This was regarded by the department as involved in the same doubt, which could be settled by reappraisement. Only fifty-four of the cases mentioned had been previously examined, and some of them had been advanced for the reasons before stated. No invoice had been received for three cases, which were not included in the total of 106 examined. The whole examination was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Gibson, the Assistant Appraiser of the Third Division, and the gentlemen acting with him under specific instructions from Mr. Darling.

## THE YACHT MOHAWK.

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST SAILING YACHT IN THE WORLD—HER BUILD AND DIMENSIONS.

The new schooner yacht Mohawk, built for Vice Commodore William T. Garner, of the New-York Yacht Club, was launched yesterday afternoon from Van Deusen's ship-yard at Greenpoint. There was a large company of spectators present, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather. In addition to the miscellaneous crowd present on the piers in the neighborhood, there were not less than 300 or 400 of Mr. Garner's friends present as his guests on board the yacht and the steamer Pleasant Valley, which he had chartered for the occasion. At the time of the launch there were on the Mohawk some fifty persons, including about a dozen ladies. The vessel was decked with lines of pennants, reaching from the deck to the mast-heads, and presented a pretty appearance, notwithstanding she was bare of rigging. The Pleasant Valley had a very large party on board, among them being Messrs. William Krebs, W. H. Bend, John M. Sawyer, W. H. Langley, Charles A. Minturn, Lawrence Jerome, Capt. Robert Center, of the New-York Yacht Club, Commodore Dillon, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Mr. Henry A. Clews, and other gentlemen identified with yachting pastimes. There was also a band of music in attendance. As the new yacht glided off the ways into the river there was a grand salute of steam whistles from all the steam craft in the neighborhood, and the spectators on the boats and on shore sent up round after round of cheering. As the yacht settled into the water Mrs. Garner, wife of the Commodore, christened the vessel the Mohawk, and baptized her with the contents of a bottle labeled "Extra dry, G. H. Mumm," and ornamented with tassels and streamers of red, white, and blue ribbon. The Mohawk was subsequently towed back to the pier and moored, preparatory to receiving her fitting, rigging, furnishing, and finishing touches. This new and splendid vessel is the largest sailing yacht in the world, and in some respects may be considered an experiment. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 140 feet; length on deck, 138 feet; length on water line, 121 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 4 inches; burden, about 350 tons, carpenters' measurement. Her keel, stem, stern, and other heavy timber work is constructed of white oak; her frames, of oak, cedar, pine, and locust, and her deck is of Oregon tulip pine. When fully ballasted she will carry about fifty tons of lead; she will draw seven feet of water, and it is here that the experimental part of her build will show itself. For a vessel of her size, this draught is very light, and she is what might be called flat-bottomed. She is fitted, however, with a centre-board thirty feet by fourteen feet, and it is believed that with this appliance she will be able to stand up in a heavy sea and stiff weather. On this point there is a great diversity of opinion, for though no vessel of low size and draft of water has ever before been rigged with a centre-board, the Mohawk will most certainly demonstrate either the friends or opponents of her style of build to be wrong in their judgment of her capabilities. Mr. Garner is hopeful, and puts the proposition fairly by saying that if she demonstrates the capability of light-draft, centre-board, broad-beamed vessels for coasting purposes, it will be a great benefit to that branch of the mercantile marine trade, and he will feel well satisfied with his experiment. The main saloon of the Mohawk will be twenty-eight feet square, a larger apartment than can be found in most fashionable city residences. After the ceremonies of launching, the Pleasant Valley took her party of excursionists on a visit to the New-York Yacht Club-house at Staten Island, returning about 7 o'clock last evening.

## A CONVENTION OF CAR-BUILDERS.

UNIFORMITY IN CAR CONSTRUCTION NEEDED—IMPORTANT REPORT ON THE WARMING AND VENTILATION OF CARS—REMEDIES FOR HOT JOURNALS.

The ninth annual Convention of the Master Car-builders' Association began yesterday morning at the Grand Central Hotel. The President, Mr. Leander Garey, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, opened the session with the usual address. "The master car-builder's business," said he, "is important, and is subject to great changes and improvements, so that only by learning what others are doing can the officer keep himself informed of the best and most economical practice. There is the greater need of uniformity in car construction, because cars, unlike other rolling stock, pass from road to road and go thousands of miles from home. At this time economy is indispensable to success, and the master car-builders have an important part to play in answering the demand for cheap transportation." He thought it doubtful whether a reduction of the dead weight of freight is practicable, or whether, if practicable, it would be of great advantage. The experience with existing locomotives and sleeping cars shows that the superstructure of railroads will bear freight cars weighing twenty-five tons loaded, and he suggested that it might be advantageous to make freight cars 34 or 35 feet long and to carry fifteen tons, reducing dead weight and length of trains and platform space. Twenty-six such car-loads would make a train weighing 650 tons, 390 being load, while thirty-five of the present cars make a train weighing 665 tons, of which but 350 tons is load.

Mr. C. A. Smith, the Secretary, reported that twelve members had joined the association during the year, making the number of members on the list 197. Mr. Aaron Steinbach, Treasurer, reported receipts for the year amounting to $765 85; expenditures, $723 37; the balance remaining being $42 48.

The Committee on the Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting of Cars, consisting of W. E. Chamberlain, Boston and Albany Railroad; V. D. Perry, Providence, Hartford and Fishkill, and A. Gleason, Old Colony, reported that they had sent circulars to about 100 scientific men, besides those to members of the association. Fourteen replies were received, about one-half from members and one-half from scientific men. Their main aim is to determine how far ventilation of railroad cars is necessary or practicable, and to remove some crude ideas on the subject. The large number of people in a confined space made the supply of sufficient air difficult. The senses are not a sure guide to the salubrity of the atmosphere breathed. They do not detect carbonic acid gas, for instance. Other very deleterious matter is a highly decomposable organic matter respired with every breath, which may be detected by the sense of smell. Diseases are sometimes propagated by this matter. The importance of healthy conditions in cars is shown by the great amount of time spent in them, estimated by the committee, for the United States at 1,000,000,000 hours yearly, or 114,000 years. The Massachusetts State Board of Health, considering this subject, reported as the result of 35 different analyses of air in cars, an average of 0.228 per cent. of carbonic acid in smoking cars, and 0.232 per cent. in regular passenger cars, while the normal amount in fresh air is but 0.035 per cent., and that taken from theatres at the close of a play, and other poorly ventilated rooms, seldom exceeds 0.140 per cent. The committee employed the gentleman who made these analyses to determine the proportion of carbonic acid on a train of eight cars on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the average was but 0.103 per cent. But it is held that ventilation cannot be considered good when there is more than 0.06 per cent. of carbonic acid present. To maintain such purity, Dr. Angus Smith says that a constant delivery of 2,000 feet of cubic air per hour per person, or 2,000 feet per minute for a car-load of sixty persons, is required, and 1,000 feet to keep down the proportion to 0.08 per cent., which is recommended as necessary and practicable by most of the committee's professional correspondents.

The committee condemn ventilation by apertures in the dome, providing only exhaust vents, as notoriously ineffective, though a very large proportion of cars have no other ventilation. No new ventilators have been presented of the kind which sweep the car with fresh air as it moves, either by end openings or a fan; but the question whether a fan can be run for any length of time by a belt under a car, appears to have answered affirmatively by one in use on the Boston and Albany Railroad. The committee think too much attention has been paid to the ventilation of cars while standing still. There is very little difference in the quality of the air in different parts of the same car, though the top is said to contain a little the most carbonic acid. It makes little difference whether air is taken in at the top and let out at the bottom, or the reverse; the main consideration is to get enough air into and through the car without creating a draft, and for this the prime requisition is that the fresh air be properly heated before it enters the car, or before it reaches the passengers.

In conclusion, the committee recapitulate some of the results of their investigations, as follows:

*First.*—The demand for good ventilation in cars is founded on a necessity which the growing intelligence of the traveling public cannot fail to appreciate.

*Second.*—A satisfactory hygienic condition cannot be maintained within a car with a less delivery of fresh air than 1,000 cubic feet per minute for each sixty passengers.

*Third.*—It is absolutely necessary that the incoming air should be freed from dust and cinders, and in cold weather raised to an agreeable temperature, before coming into contact with passengers.

*Fourth.*—Any plans or devices which substantially accomplish these results, and are not too expensive or so complicated as to require much care, are worthy of the attention of car-builders.

The committee had nothing new to report on lighting cars.

The report was discussed by Mr. Chamberlain, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, who requested Mr. Gouge, of New-York, to explain his system of ventilating cars. This the latter gentleman did, with the aid of elaborate drawings, showing a section of the car. The discussion was continued by Mr. Adams, of the Boston and Albany; Mr. Forney, of the *Railroad Gazette;* Mr. Snow, of the Illinois Central; Mr. Wilcox, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and several others. The substance of the discussion was that to ventilate a car it is necessary to make provision for admitting air as well as for exhausting it, and that neither alone will accomplish the object aimed at. The Car Dictionary Committee report that they have collected a list of more than 1,000 terms in common use among car-builders, and defined most of them. Though the list is still incomplete, it is thought that the work will be ready for the printer a few weeks after the convention, and ready for delivery early in the Fall.

The convention assembled for the afternoon session at 4 P. M. The first business was the reading, by Mr. J. W. Holmes, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, of the report of the Committee on Hot Journals. The report said that a circular had been sent to the officers of the different railroads in the country asking for information from each. Many replies were embodied in the report. The reasons for the heating, and the remedies used were various. Some attributed the difficulty to too much waste packed in the journal boxes; to imperfect lubrication, and dust getting into the boxes; to inattention, to poor oil; to overloaded cars or worn out brasses; to new journals unadjusted by wear; to high winds and dust; to overloading; to inferior material in journal bearings and overloading; to want of attention when run long distances; to the lack of a good lubricating oil; to worn-out boxes; to various causes not understood by those who have the journals in charge. The remedies for the difficulty were as various as the causes attributed. A number of different patent oils were recommended, but a practical solution was offered by one company, which replied, "We build our own trucks, keep them square in line, and allow no differences in diameters of wheels. The committee reported that the principal difficulty was in faulty construction. Everything should be made and kept in perfect trim. The question was left open in view of differences of opinion, but it was believed that good workmanship and material and constant vigilance would remove the difficulty. It was recommended that the subject be laid over for the next annual meeting of the convention. The report of the committee was received and a long discussion ensued. Mr. Hopkins said that this was a most important subject. A hot journal not infrequently causes a loss of life. Still more frequently it costs a heavy expense in the delays of trains, involving extra speed, which means increased expense and risk. Mr. Holmes related an instance of the testing of oil at thirty cents a gallon by a railroad which had used oil at nineteen cents a gallon. The two kinds of oils were used on opposite sides of the same car and it was found that four times as much of the cheaper oil was used as of the other, and that it was inferior in its effect as well. This was reported to the Superintendent, but the poorer and cheaper oil was still used.

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet this morning at 8:30. Last evening the association accepted the invitation of a number of merchants and manufacturers of this City to visit Gilmore's Concert Garden.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

From Saturday next until September 15, the base-ball ground in Central Park will be open to all school-boys under the age of sixteen years exhibiting the proper certificate.

Henry Cahill, aged seventeen, was thrown from a horse at Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, and had his left leg fractured. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Jane Reynolds, aged fifty years, and formerly living at No. 215 East Forty-first street, while hanging out clothes to dry at her residence, fell out of the fifth story window and was instantly killed.

J. E. Davis intends in a few days to attempt the feat of walking 500 miles in six days, of which 117 miles will be walked in twenty-four hours and 100 miles without rest. The time and place for the race have not yet been selected.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Capt. W. H. Brown, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who cut his throat at his residence, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, on the 4th instant. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

Patrick Flannery, aged thirty-seven, and living at No. 607 East Fifteenth street, had his skull fractured yesterday by a brick falling on him from one of the upper stories of the new building in Fifty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Commissioners Chandler and Janeway, of the Board of Health, had a brief conference yesterday with Mayor Wickham in relation to the filling in of the Harlem flats, but no decisive action was taken in the matter. The Health Commissioners will hold another conference with the Mayor to-day.

The internal revenue officials in this City have determined on the arrest of a number of prominent politicians and others who have been engaged in the selling of liquor without the payment of special tax, and warrants have been issued against these persons. Some of them will probably be arrested to-day and brought before Commissioner Shields.

The old Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange will hold their last meeting to-day at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of winding up the business of the year. The newly-elected managers will hold their first meeting at 1:30 P. M., and will appoint a secretary and proceed to the appointment of the various standing committees of the Exchange.

The Tammany committee appointed to urge the heads of departments to rescind the order reducing the wages of the Boulevard laborers from $2 to $1 60 per day, have sent communications to the various Commissioners with a view to effecting that object. It is said that Commissioner Fitz John Porter will send a letter to the Board of Aldermen to-day justifying the order.

The Executive Committee on Nautical School-ship of the Board of Education, consisting of Commissioners Wetmore, Mathewson, Seligman, Dowd, and Vermilye, accompanied by several guests, including Clerk Kiernan and Superintendent Kiddle, yesterday visited the school-ship St. Mary's, and witnessed an interesting exhibition in naval tactics by the boys.

The inclemency of the weather yesterday probably had the effect of dampening the curiosity of the Indians for their travels during the day were mainly confined to the corridors of the Grand Central Hotel. Under the charge of their interpreter, William Fielder, they visited a jewelry store, under the hotel, where they were presented with several boxes of trinkets. In addition to these gifts each one of the band also received yesterday, the present of a fine rifle. At 6 o'clock last evening the band was transported to the Erie Railway depot, where they took the cars en route for Niagara Falls. After remaining a day at this point they will depart directly for their homes.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Paletto Club for their Summer-night excursion on the Hudson on June 16, inst. They have chartered the Plymouth Rock, which is elegantly fitted out, and they have secured Theodore Thomas, with his full orchestra. Invitations have been extended to the Union League, Manhattan, and Lotos Clubs to participate in the affair. Among those on the Committee of Arrangements are Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Laurence Turnure, Augustin Daly, Congressman Willis, Frank Leslie, Fletcher Harper, Judge Brady, Theodore Steinway, and Adolph Kohn. The President, Mr. Clark Bell, will supervise all arrangements.

## BROOKLYN.

This evening the Brooklyn Teachers' Association will give its first musical, literary, and social entertainment at Association Hall, corner of Fulton street and Gallatin place.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company, held recently, a committee was appointed to investigate the charges brought some time ago against the President.

On Tuesday a newsboy discovered among the unknown dead in the Brooklyn Potter's Field the body of his father, James Bailey, who has been missing from his home in the Eastern District for some time.

Jacob Effinger, of No. 465 Carroll street, was held for examination yesterday on the charge of forging the name of Justice Morse to an order of dispossession served by the accused on a tenant of his named Mary Meigher.

John Kehoe and John Quigley, both young boys, were committed for examination yesterday by Justice Morse on a charge of picking from the pocket of Thomas Bauermann $150 while the latter was riding on an Atlantic avenue car.

A concert will be given this afternoon at the Sheltering Arms Nursery, corner of Atlantic and Third avenues, for the benefit of that institution. In the evening the grounds surrounding the Nursery will be illuminated.

Patrick Cash, a member of the notorious "Battle Row gang," who was stabbed during a picnic given by the Magnolia Association at Myrtle Avenue Park, on Saturday night last, is likely to recover. Mathew Clowrey and John Savage have been arrested by the Police, and locked up with the other men already in custody, on a charge of being implicated in the stabbing affray.

## LONG ISLAND.

Malignant small-pox still continues in Long Island City, and fears are entertained that the disease will become epidemic.

The June Term of the Long Island City Court was held on Monday last, Judge Pearse presiding. The calendar was small and unimportant. Yesterday the court adjourned for the term.

A prize fight took place at Mineola, Long Island, yesterday, between "Tom" Gallagher, of New-York, and "Pete" Hogan, of Brooklyn, for $250 a side. Twenty-three rounds were fought, when Hogan was declared the winner. Both men were severely punished.

## STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. William Fair, who has lately been appointed missionary to Africa, will preach his last sermon prior to his departure at St. Simon's Chapel, Clove Road, on Sunday evening next.

Coroner Tappen yesterday held an inquest upon the body of William Abbott, who was drowned off Mariners' Harbor on the 24th ult. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The oyster sloop Kate Burbank, with a cargo of oysters, was stolen on Tuesday night last while lying off Mariners' Harbor. Yesterday she was found near Bay Ridge, stripped of her anchors, chains, and cargo of oysters.

The residence of Mr. S. B. Pollock, at Port Richmond, was entered by burglars on Monday morning last, but the thieves were unable to secure anything from the fact that one of them in attempting to open the door for his accomplice sounded the burglar alarm.

The State Assessors will meet at Stapleton on the 23d inst., for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the assessment of real estate in Richmond County. The attendance of the Supervisors, Assessors, and tax-payers is earnestly requested.

J. Fallon, Sealer of Weights and Measures, caused the arrest of Mr. W. H. Fountain, a grocer of West New-Brighton, for refusing to produce his weights and measures in order to have them tested and sealed. The case was heard before Judge Corbett when the fact was elicited that dealers who are subject to the provisions of the law have twelve months in which to appear before the sealer and have their weights and measures tested. Mr. Fountain was discharged.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Bayonne requires $19,120 for educational purposes for the ensuing year.

A movement is on foot to establish a Catholic Protectory in Hudson County, in addition to the one already established in Denville.

John Fremont, a sailor, fell through the trestle-work at the coal docks in Hoboken, on Tuesday, and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. He was removed to St. Francis' Hospital.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening Patrick Donlan, of Cherry street, New-York, was struck by an Erie Railway coal train at Weehawken, and instantly killed. His body was removed to Crane's Morgue, Hoboken.

The New-Jersey State Convention of Good Templars met in secret session in Elizabeth yesterday morning. All the counties in the State were represented. There was a public meeting in the evening.

The banking-house of Parker & Mackin, No. 749 Broad street, Newark, has suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at $15,000, but it is claimed that the personal assets of the firm will more than cover that amount. Their creditors have no fear of losing anything.

A varnish kettle in a small cellar in Reilly & Dawson's patent leather factory boiled over yesterday and set fire to the building. Mr. Reilly and a boy named James Smith were severely burned about the face and body. Smith was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. The fire was extinguished before any material damage was effected.

The Jersey City and Greenville Schützen Corps have commenced the work of preparing and fitting up their new park in Greenville. They have purchased seventy-four lots, with a frontage of 900 feet on Newark Bay. The capital stock of the association is $50,000, in shares of $50 each, and subscription books have been opened.

Joseph Hunnecker, a resident of Easton, Penn., was arrested in Newark yesterday on a double charge of bigamy and larceny. He eloped with and married a young girl, leaving a wife and four children unprovided for. He afterward deserted the girl and carried off a quantity of portable property belonging to her. He is held to await the action of the Easton authorities.

At the annual meeting of the Pavonia Yacht Club, of Jersey City, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, John L. Krevmer; Vice Commodore, John L. Cleary; Rear Commodore, Theodore Krumenauer; Secretary, Alexander H. Murray; Treasurer, Harry H. Holmes; Steward, James Dainty; Measurer, Peter F. Lowery.

O'Brien King, a prisoner who was confined in the Third Precinct Station-house on Tuesday night, for drunkenness, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief to one of the iron bars in the cell door. He had become insensible before he was discovered by Sergt. Gilkinson and cut down. He was restored to consciousness by a physician, and yesterday morning Judge Davis fined him $5 for being drunk.

The session of the Supreme Grand Council of Orangemen, which was held in Franklin Hall, Jersey City, closed yesterday. The following officers were elected and installed: Rev. John J. Bond, of Pennsylvania, S. G. M.; Samuel Laughlin, of Philadelphia, Deputy S. G. M.; Dr. Thomas Hunter, S. G. S.; John Fullerton, S. G. T.; Rev. J. W. Walker, S. G. C.; Deputy Chaplains, Rev. Messrs. H. J. Owen, James Watts, M. Tully, E. L. Lewis, John Henderson, William P. McGee, John Morrison, William Roberts, William G. Gray, John H. Atchison; Deputy Supreme Grand Secretaries, E. Lowery, Thomas McShane, George Morrison; Supreme Grand Committee; William Kee, Robert McKown, William Nixon, William A. Craig, Robert Cassidy, John Thompson, Joseph Carson; Supreme Grand Tyler, A. J. Morris.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge E. H. Durell, of Louisiana, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Bishop William McCloskey, of Louisville, is the Gilsey House.

Congressman E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surgeon E. D. Payne, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Prof. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, and Capt H. Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Paris, are at the Everett House.

Hon. George H. Williams, recently United States Attorney-General; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Lieut. Col. C. G. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, and Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## CELEBRATING THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

Several consultations of representatives of the American Protestant and Orange institutions have been held to consider the most appropriate manner of celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, on July 12. A parade in this City was suggested by a few, but this kind of a demonstration met with very little favor, the experience of previous years being sufficient for the majority of the members, who do not desire to create hostility against the order. After a general interchange of views it was found that a majority were in favor of a grand excursion and picnic, as the one held last year proved highly successful. Committees have been appointed, and the preliminary arrangements have been made. Alpine Grove, on the Hudson River, has been selected, and the steamer Metamora, with the barges William Jay Haskett and William Meyers, have been chartered for the excursionists. Most of the lodges in this City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg will participate in the celebration, for which 8,000 tickets have been issued.

Wicked people suffering from Catarrh should use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. For pain or inflammation, use PAIN PAINT. Depot, No. 69 Chatham st. Established seventeen years.—*Advertisement.*

OF ALL VARIETIES AND OF MATCHLESS EXCELLENCE.—We refer to Knox's stock of SUMMER HATS for gentlemen. His Alaska cassimeres are of conspicuous elegance. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

## NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 29½c. Resin quiet; $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 20 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip; $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 70.

## PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—Printing Cloths quiet but firm at previous prices.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. A. Dryburg, Mrs. Morton, Miss A. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton C. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Rayson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Miss Warren and maid servant, Miss H. Warren, Miss Emma Warren, Miss Edith Warren, Master Edmund Warren, Master Lloyd Warren and maid servant, Mrs. Corbett, Miss Corbett, C. Crowell, Frank Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gunnison and child, Miss Clara Cocker, Miss Agnes Hammond, Nestor H. Brewster, R. Brown, Miss Jennie Corbett, Miss M. Baird, F. Wilcox, Miss Margaret Lee, J. White, Edward Dyas, A. G. Fox, G. M. Morrell, G. L. Deming, John Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Frith and servant, Miss Elizabeth Cochran, Miss Helen Cochran, Miss Agnes Cochran, Miss L. L. Cochran, John B. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Pablo Hernandez, three children, and nurse, Rev. and Mrs. Charles G. Currie and daughter, Charles A. Currie, Mrs. J. H. Hewson, Miss E. M. Hewson, Miss Josie Hewson, Mrs. Annie Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Segundo Rigal and child, Miss Flood, Mr. and Mrs. John Schofield, A. Whitworth, Joseph E. Cocker, Miss Poulton, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Miss Mary Connolly, Mrs. Margaret Goffe, Capt. Kirwan, Mr. Poulton, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Moss and child, Mrs. A. G. Thomson, Mrs. Jane Von Essen, C. S. Rait, Henry Frost, Brandford Frost, Miss Sallie P. Coates, Miss Carrie Coates, Miss Darrell, Peter B. Olney, Richard Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Usher C. Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nelson, Mrs. M. S. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bryan and child, Mr. Lupton, Mr. Eugene, J. Unsworth, G. A. Wildes, William Mason, H. Van Rensselaer, W. C. Pell, Edward Mingey, T. E. Pliut, Mrs. T. W. Phinney and three daughters, Mrs. C. J. H. Ellwell, four children and infant, Miss Ludow, Judge Lawrence Tree and wife, Master J. M. Tree, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Magie, Mrs. E. P. Dwyer and four children, Mrs. A. B. Adams, Miss F. M. Steele, James Fletcher, M. McCauly, Miss McCauly, Col. W. B. Snowhook, J. J. West, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Varley, child and infant, W. Jones, Miss Janet Graham, C. V. Riley, Judge H. M. Jones, Hon. G. A. Finkelnburg and wife, Judge J. J. Lindley, Miss Manson, H. S. Hyde, Miss Annie Buler, A. Carrisere, Emile Seignouret, Mrs. G. A. Payson, Miss Payson, Miss White and maid servant, Mrs. B. D. Washburn, Rev. George S. Converse, C. Darwin, Mlle. Jaussens de la Hault, Arthur Cheney, Chandler Robbins, F. Dupre, T. P. Izard, Miss Izard, Mrs. Adams and nurse, Jacob Jacobs, Joseph N. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. William Rolfo, Mr. and Mrs. James Tinker, Miss Tinker, child, and nurse, Mrs. J. B. Bradt, A. E. Muirhead, D. E. Unger Smith, Perkins Bass, Mrs. J. P. King, Miss King, Mr. Parsonage, Capt. J. E. M. Wilson, Mr. Copp, Eugene J. Ball, John H. Wood, David L. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer, H. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-Orleans.*—Mrs. Foucher, Miss Foucher, Miss J. Fisher, Mrs. Totin, S. D. Stough, Mrs. M. Carlin, L. F. Burrett, Count de Keratry, Miss de Keratry, Miss A. Freeman, Miss Annie Seward, Miss Julia Taylor, Mrs. Z. Taylor, Charles Leighton, E. Trask, E. S. Doty, Mrs. Fausett and child, H. H. Wheeler.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:30 | Moon sets.12:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:40 | Gov. Island. 1:29 | Hell Gate.. 2:51

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, June 9.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia; Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, London, F. W. J. Hurst; San Marcus, (Br.,) Burrows, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Ships Governor Morton, Howland, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes; Constantine, Creery, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Sea Belle, (Br.,) Goggin, Dublin, Walker & Renwick; Giuseppi Accarani, (Ital.,) Marinero, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Neversink, Jarvis, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Albion, (Norw.,) Larson, Terborgshaven, Teteus, Bockmann & Co.; Josephine, Stahl, Leghorn, Ruger Bros.; Luigi, (Aust.,) Seurich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Rosetta, (Ital.,) Costa, Dublin, Slocovich & Co.; Bandura Moro, (Ital.) Vianello, Constantinople and Odessa, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Renshaw, Sylvester, Guantanamo, R. A. Robertson & Co.; M. B. Nickerson, (Br.,) Conners, Harbonville, N. S., D. R. De-Wolf & Co.; Charles Dennis, Darrah, Savannah, James W. Elwell & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Hussell, Barbados and Demerara, F. W. Whitney; Messina, (Norw.,) Tellessen, Arendal, C. Tobias & Co.; F. I. Henderson, Henderson, Nuevitas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Alberto, Hinkley, Pascagoula, Miss., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Harry Buschman, (Br.,) Morris, Tralee, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Portland, (Br.,) Morgan, St. Pierre, (Martinique,) D. Trowbridge & Co.; G. P. Brown, Sedney, Providence; G. A. Hayden, Green, Bristol, R. I.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg May 26 and Havre 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fair weather and easterly winds first 2 ds., then fresh westerly gales and high cross sea; May 31, lat. 49 26, lon. 20 04, passed bark Saranac, bound E.; June 5, lat. 42 50, lon. 47 31, passed an iceberg. The G. brings 575 passengers.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans May 29 and S. W. Pass June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Richmond, Gibbs, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Siuis, (of Portsmouth,) Gardener, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to Salter & Livermore. Was 8 ds. in the Channel, and 29 ds. from thence to the Banks, with strong W. S. W. gales; has been 8 ds. W. of the Banks, with fine, moderate weather. May 2, lat. 51, lon. 10 20, saw a vessel of about 600 tons with masts gone, and nothing but bowsprit standing; 16th, lat. 46 20, lon. 36, spoke bark Bessie Crosby, from Liverpool for Portland, 29 ds. out.

Bark Laurel, (of London,) Davis, Yokohama Jan. 23, with teas to Colgate, Baker & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Feb. 15, Cape of Good Hope April 7, and crossed the Equator 30th, in lon. 21 30. March 7, lat. 18 S., lon. 81 E., had a heavy cyclone from S. to W.; May 5, lat. 2 37, lon. 21 17, spoke bark Scotia, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Dundee, 88 ds. out; 7th, lat. 3 59, lon. 23 36, spoke bark Caranee, (of Sunderland,) from —— for Valparaiso; 13th, lat. 8 39, lon. 34 53, spoke ship Maria & Elizabeth, (Dutch,) from Java for Falmouth, 100 ds. out.

Bark Captain Peter Dahl, (Norw.,) Johnson, Gumstadt 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. May 27, lat. 41 15, lon. 49 35, spoke a French bark with signal letters G B P M; 29th, lat. 41 28, lon. 45 15, passed a large iceberg.

Bark M. S. de los Angeles, (Sp.,) Ramires, Havana 24 ds., with old iron to Jova, Terry & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Milton, Port Spain 20 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig R. C. Schumaker, (Ger.,) Lohse, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Laura B., (of St. John, N. B.,) Dunham, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. David Clarkson, Ireland, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to St. Mary's River Lumber Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Cranmer, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Virginia, Rulon, Rulon, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Kate Foster, Strout, Satilla, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber for New-Haven—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. June 5, lat. 34 20, lon. 76, spoke bark Nautilus, from Belize, for London.

Schr. Early Bird, Reed, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Sons—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Smith, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. F. E. Howell, Moule, Jacksonville, with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Schr. S. S. Bickmore, Thompson, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Southard & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary S. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Frances, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Cale, Virginia.
Schr. P. T. Willetts, Willetts, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Booge, Virginia.
Schr. G. A. Saunders, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. William E. Phelps, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Portland.
Schr. Francis Edwards, Edwards, Alexandria.

Schr. A. K. Bentley, Mahaffey, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Adeliza, Huntley, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 300 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Louisia Frazer, Crawford, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. F. Merwin, Pearse, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Washington, Berry, Indianola 23 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Tupper & Beattie; June 8, during the night in a fog went ashore on West Bank, but came off this morning without damage.

Schr. Charlie Bucki, Bayley, Savannah, with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Reindeer, Howard, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. William Douglass, McIndoe, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. July Fourth, Wood, Jacksonville 9 ds.; with lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Alpha, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Wharton, Antigua 16 days, with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Addie Jordan, (of Saco,) Leavitt, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with railroad ties to Hudson River Railroad Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Carrie L. Godfrey, Godfrey, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Mabel, (new, 186 tons,) Maloney, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Rival, Dutton, Bucksport, with lumber to master.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.
Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Warren.
Schr. Pavillion, Linscott, Warren.
Schr. Prospect, Handy, Warren.
Schr. Emma, Foster, Noank.
Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Hodges, Norwalk, for Baltimore.
Schr. S. E. Ludlam, Ludlam, New-Haven.
Schr. L. O. Foster, Foster, New-Haven.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr J. McDonald, McKelvy, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Mary Augusta, Cook, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Hawkins, Hartford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. New Globe, Bray, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Star, Gray, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Coleman, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tempest, Lacy, Somerset, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Dunn, Providence.
Schr. John Balch, Hammet, Providence.
Schr. Victory, Moore, Providence.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence.
Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Providence.
Schr. Planet, Henderson, Providence.
Schr. Chas. Dennis, Weeks, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Ida D. Sturgis, Johnson, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Olive, Warren, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Kelsey, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. A. G. Peace, Buel, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Hall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sam Weller, Buel, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Anson Brown, Davis, Stratford.
Schr. Edwin S. Tyler, Miller, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Lamartine, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Hattie S. Butler, Foster, Gloucester.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Gloucester.

Sld. steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Ang. Andre, for Antwerp; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; barks Chinaman, for Shanghai; Ella Vose, for Callao; Ibis, for Galveston; brigs H. Houston and Leonora, for Cardenas; schrs. L. P. Mallory, for Kingston; J. H. Gordon, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; raining.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

BARACOA.—Arr. June 2, schrs. Morning Star, from Aux Cayes; S. A. Paine, Martinique; 3d, Auda Doane, Nickerson, New-York.

Sld. June 1, schr. W. D. Daisly, Brown, Boston; 3d, schr. E. K. Dresser, Harris, Philadelphia.

CARDENAS.—Arr. June 8, bark Horace Beal, Fickett, Boston; brigs C. C. Robinson, Devereaux, do.; Nellie Husted, Brewster, New-York; schrs. Eva May, Andrews, do., and Ada F. Whitney, Masters, Philadelphia.

Sld. 8th, bark William Croscup, (Br.,) Fitchett, St. John, N. B.; brigs W. N. H. Clements, (Br.,) Lewis, Falmouth; Acadian, (Br.,) James, N. of Hatteras; Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, do.; Etta M. Tucker, Merryman, do.; Hattie E. Wheeler, Armstrong, do.; schr. J. R. Talbot, Cheever, do.

CIENFUEGOS, June 4.—Sld. bark E. C. Litchfield, Hayden, New-York; brig J. H. Lane, Shute, Quebec; schr. Victor, Coffin, Brunswick, Ga.

GUANTANAMO, June 3.—Sld. bark Thos. Brooks, Wangle, New-York.

HAVANA, June 5.—Arr., bark Pascagoula, Grafton, Mobile; brig Daphne, Copeland, New-York.

June 6, bark Drisco, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

June 9, steamers City of Merida, Reynolds, New-York; Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; brig Stella, Davis, Cardiff; schr. M. M. Knowles, Dow, Machias.

June 8, sld., brig Cora, (Br.,) Henderson, Pascagoula.

Sld. June 9, steamers W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola; Arch Druid, (Br.,) Thompson, New-Orleans.

Arr. June 8, steamer Juniata, Catharine, New-Orleans.

Arr. June 9, steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, New-York.

MATANZAS, June 6.—Arr. brig Antilles, Skinner, Philadelphia.

Sld. 9th.—Bark J. H. Chadwick, How, N. of Hatteras; brig Fannie B. Tucker, Tucker, Philadelphia; schr. Gertrude E. Smith, Jameson, Baltimore.

SAGUA, June 4.—Arr. schrs. Matilda Brooks, Jones, New-York; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Baltimore; Iris, Port-au-Prince, and Virginia, do.

Sld. 4th.—Brig Sagua, Munday, Philadelphia; schr. A. J. Fabens, Andersen, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO.—Sld. June 1, brig Manlius, Todd, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 9.—Arr. schrs. D. W. Clark and G. F. Baird, Portland, and The Star, Boston.

Sld. Bark France, for ——.

SYDNEY, C. B., June 9.—Arr. ships George Bell and Coronet, from Liverpool; schr. Witch of the Wave, Boston.

Cld. barks Collector, Quebec, and Victoria, Montreal.

GALLE, June 9, by cable.—Bark Marie Louise, at Columbo, ldg. for New-York, has been blown ashore; had on board 170 tons plumbago and 39 cases essential oils. No further particulars.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 9.—Sld. for United States ports, Westminster, Dovenby, Zawia, Crono, Jefferson Borden, Rebekka, Grace Bradley, Monitor, Rosalia S.

Arr. from the United States on the 7th inst., Almira Robinson, Frances Herbert, Liverpool, W. W. Harvey, Movo Cniarino, Ferraro Second, Artillerist, Edith Mary.

Arr. on the 8th inst., Lightning, Patria, Juventa, Alexander, Frank Marion, the last two at Deal; Agra, Lottie Stewart, Argo, Jennie Armstrong, Vesta, Captain Millsoevich, George, Lima, the latter in the channel.

Arr. on the 9th inst., Maria Romana, Cornelius Grinnell, Mary, Silver Stream, Soudrenorge, General Wolseley, N. K. Clements, the latter at —; D. W. Chapman, Draupner, C. F. Ellwell.

Also arr. Foam, "Martha Karl."

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

MAY 25.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

Slightly damaged by the fire at our Repository May 25, now offered for sale at a great sacrifice, by order of the insurance companies. Our stock comprises:

6 glass front Landaus,
2 leather front Landaus,
5 Landaulets,
2 Berlin Coaches,
4 Coupes,
4 fine T Carts,
8 extension-top Phaetons,
3 Surrey Carts,
9 Ladies' C Spring Phaetons,
15 Ladies' Basket Phaetons,
4 Physicians' Phaetons,
5 Broughams,
9 Bretts,
9 Victorias,
7 Coupe Rockaways,
10 fine six-seat Rockaways,
7 Park Phaetons,
10 light Rockaways,
30 Pony Phaetons,
10 Top-buggies,
12 Howell Phaetons,
5 George IV. Phaetons,
4 Dog Carts,
7 Jump-seat Buggies.

lined in brown, blue, green, and maroon imported satins, goatskins, and cloth.

This is an opportunity to parties who are in want of Carriages to buy and save from 25 to 50 per cent.

Our stock is only slightly damaged by water on the painting. No damage to trimmings.

We must sell our entire stock in twenty days, to make room to repair our ware-rooms.

A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,

NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY.

We give our usual guarantee for one year, the same as if no fire had occurred.

NICKEL SILVER

AND

FINE WHITE METAL

Electro-Plated Table Ware

AND

Ornamental Art Work in Great Variety

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts WHERE NECESSARILY THE HARSHEST WEAR comes, and bearing the Trade-Mark

1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.

N.B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A1 simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

CAUTION.

On account of the popularity of the

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING-MACHINES,

Parties have largely engaged in purchasing old and second-hand machines of that make and imposed upon the public by selling them as new machines.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company beg to advise the public that any one desiring to buy their second-hand machines can be supplied by that Company direct, on better terms than others can afford them, and be assured of what they are buying. Address

WHEELER & WILSON MF'G. CO.,

NO. 44 FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW-YORK.

Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery.

RAZORS, KNIVES, AND SCISSORS OF ALL THE BEST-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED MAKERS.

Traveling Bags and Dressing Cases,

Toilets and Outfitting Articles OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. M. Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne.

A. & F. Pear's, No. 91 Great Russell st., London, TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS.

Francis Tomes & Co.,

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

Starr & Marcus,

No. 22 John st., Up Stairs.

DIAMONDS

An unusually extensive collection of SOLITAIRES, well repaying the attention of thoughtful purchasers. Also PEARLS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, and EMERALDS of rare quality.

ROOFS — REFERENCE: YOUR NEIGHBORS. — ROOFS

100 PAGE BOOK FREE.

Made water-tight, or no charge. NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Boston, and No. 8 Cedar st., New-York.

The Quicksilver Mining Company.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, of New-Almaden, Cal.—Trade Mark for Quicksilver Flasks.

Statement of Trade Mark, No. 1,499, registered Oct. 19, 1873; application filed Sept 29, 1873.

Specification describing a trade mark, used by the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, a company chartered by the State of New-York, and working and operating quicksilver mines at New-Almaden, Santa Clara County, State of California, for Quicksilver Flasks.

Our trade mark consists of the letter "A" straddling a circle. This letter has generally been painted upon the upper end of each flask, bottle, or jar in which the quicksilver is contained, its usual position being such that the opening or mouth in the upper end of the flask, bottle, or jar, will be between the spreading angular sides of the letter, the cross-mark of the letter passing along close to the edge of the hole.

This trade mark we have used in our business for ten years last past. The particular goods upon which we have used it are Quicksilver Flasks, and it has always been applied as above described.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
By J. B. RANDOL, Manager.

This trade mark is also registered in the office of the Secretary of State, Sacramento, Cal., and all producers and dealers in quicksilver are cautioned not to use the said trade mark.

For New-Almaden Quicksilver apply to THOMAS BELL, Sole Agent, Over Bank of California, San Francisco.

New-Almaden Quicksilver.

TRADE A. MARK.

The well-known full weight and superior quality of the Quicksilver produced at the New-Almaden Mines having induced certain unscrupulous persons to offer their inferior productions in flasks having our trade mark A, notice is given to consumers and shippers that Quicksilver, A brand, guaranteed weight, can be purchased only from THOMAS BELL, San Francisco, or his duly appointed sub-agents.

J. B. RANDOL, Manager.
NEW-ALMADEN, April 5, 1875.